H.C. Burleigh Papers

Wortman (1)

(71)

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FILE

The sons and daughters of Abraham (b.1735-D.1787) and Christianna (b. 1738) Wartman.

Susannah b. May 16 1759 died Sept.3 1830 m.1785 John Secord uncle of Laura Secord.

Jerusha b.1762 d.1830 m 1781 John Comet.

Bartholdt July 1, 1763 d. Wyoming 1778

Peter b.1765 d.1824 married 1786 Eva Grass

John b.1767 m. Rhoda Purdy 1786

Christianna b.1769 m John Courtland 1786

Horace b.1770 d.1784

Barnabas Aug,10,1772 " 30,1858 m Hannah Day in 1791. Their daughter Jerusha m. John Dawson

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Margaret B.1788 m. Holgate

Susannah m.1822 John Day

Daniel m.1824 Mary Day

Peter m.1825 b.1800 d.1871 1st. m.Rhoda Day,D.1832 2nd m. Rhoda Shibley 1818-1868

Catharine b.1795 m John Cavalier

Elizabeth b.1794 m.Joseph Merritt

John b. 1796

Eva m Wright

Mary m. John Coon

HENRY b.1806 d 1883-4 m.1829 Hester Burdett Day (Esther in record) b.1807,d.1884

Henry m. Anna Gibson lived on Peter Wartman homstead

Alex, Harold Arthur

Mabel, m. Benton Ward, N.Y. George, William, Henry

Mary m. Wm. Gould

Harriet m Dr. W.G. Anglin

SUSANNAH 1831-1915

JAMES RICHARDSON 1819-1892

George A.

Henry Wartman

Harriet m. Rev.E.S. Shorey

Edwin Gould

Hester m. B.B.Brewer San Francisco

Florence E.

Amanda

William

Honolulu

Also son Sidney, Lewis, Daughter Susannah

Matthew m. & d. West Indies

Lewis

Galvin

The preceding two pages of Wartman genealogy are from the papers of J. W. Purdy, who had some information from Senator Richardson. Mr. Purdy, born in Sydenham, 1828, was a son of Mary, daughter of Barnabas Wartman. Also, his paternal grandfather, Gilbert Purdy, was a brother of the Rhoda Purdy, born May 15, 1768, who married first John Wartman and afterwards Barnabas Day.

It is not possible in Canada to check the accuracy of the roots of the tree as given by Mr. Purdy, but from Abraham Wartman down it has been checked and corrected by reference to a number of sound historical and family papers.

Mr. Purdy's reference to the origin of the family follows:

Through a romantic page in the history of the Wartman family, Mr. Purdy was the descendant of two German Princes: the Prince of the house of Rosenberg, and the Prince of the House of Wessenberg (both later grand ducal houses). Bartholdt Wessenberg, of the House of Wessenberg, born January 5th, 1698, married Louise of Rosenberg, August 23rd or 28th, 1737, was a notable student, held the astronomy chair in a German university, also a classic scholar and conversed in five languages. Louise was the second daughter of the prince of the House of Rosenberg, born in Rosenberg Castle, 1720, died 1746. Christianna Wessenberg, only child of Bartholdt Wessenberg, born September 17th, 1738; not having a son, her father educated her highly. In 1758 she married Abraham Wartman, born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1735, came of a respectable Dutch family, and was a cooper by trade. He met Christianna Wessenberg when he went to her father's house, to make tubs and buckets; it was love on sight. They eloped and were married. Tradition allows him much more than the usual share of manly beauty, and she was very fair. Her father disinherited her. They fled from his wrath to America, arriving in New York in 1758. They finally settled at Tunkhannock, in the Wyoming Valley on the Susquehanna river, Pa. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, and they prospered until the revolutionary war broke out. Siding with England they suffered much persecution. Finally being obliged to leave their home, they came to Canada by way of Cleveland, then to Niagara, where they stayed some time and two eldest daughters were married. They proceeded to Montreal afterward to Kingston, where they took U.E.L. farms on the Front Road. A faithful soul, worthy of mention, was Christianna's maid, Jerusha, who fled with her mistress and spent her life in her service.

"The children of Abraham and Christianna Wartman were: Susannah, born May 16th, 1759, married John Secord, 1785; died September 3rd, 1830; (sister-in-law of the famous Laura Secord.) NOTE; This is not correct. Laura was her niece by marriage. A. Mackay.
Jerusha, born 1762, married John Comet 1781, died 1830; Bartholdt, born July 1st, 1762, killed June 29th by a company of American soldiers - Result, Massacre of Wyoming; Peter born 1765 married Eva Grass, 1786, died 1824. Eva Grass, eldest daughter of Captain Michael Grass, received one thousand acres of land from the Crown, as did each member

of Capt. Grass' family.

Information received from H. W. Richardson;

John Wartman, born 1767, married Rhoda Purdy, 1788. Christianna, born 1769 married John Courtland, 1796. Horace, born 1779, died 1784. Barnabas, born August 10, 1772, married Hannah Day March 15th, 1791 died August 30th, 1858. (Barnabas Wartman spoke five languages, was a Methodist local preacher.) His family were; Louis(married Jance Herchimer): Mary (Hoses Purdy); Elizabeth (Mrs Lane); Jerusha (Mrs. John Dawson); David; Christianna (Mrs. Joseph Ferris Jr); Melissa (Mrs John Herchimer).

The descendants of these families are numerous."

NOTE - Mary, duaghter of Barnabas Wartman and wife of Hosea Purdy, in Mr. Purdy's mother. She is also the sister-in-law of John Dawson, the Brock street tailor to whom James Richardson was apprenticed.

Although nowhere in the Purdy papers is the source of the genealogies revealed, it is fair to assume that data from 1784 came from the neighborhood of Kingston. The earlier material was either handed down in the family, or Mr. Purdy may have retained a professional genealogist. Copies of Mr. Purdy's findings were left with Ernest Day, Kingston lawyer, for distribution to any members of the families interested, but Mr. Day himself said he did not know the background of the family research.

Inquiries by mail to a number of American historical societies disclosed the following material;

In "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," compiled by R. B. Strassburger, volume one, pages 39-40, (quoted by the librarian of Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), there is a list of passengers from Rotterdam, arriving in Philadelphia on August 16, 1731 on the ship "Samuel". Under "names of women sixteen years of age and upwards" is ELIZABETH WARTMAN. Under the corresponding names of men sixteen years or more is HANS ADAM WARTMAN Under "names of children" and ABRAHAM Wartman and Mary Wartman, who would both be under sixteen.

The genealogist, Jessica C. Gerguson, quoted from Harvey's "History of Wilkes-Barre", page 1049, an abstract from Stevens' transcript of American Loyalists;

"Abraham Wartman was a native of Germany. He took up lands under the Province of Pennsylvania in disputed territory on the Susquehanna, some seven or eight years before the Revolutionary War began. His family consisted of himself, his wife Catherine, and sons, Adam, John, Peter and two others. Abraham and his eldest son (Adam) joined Butler's corps in 1777."

This paragraph undoubtedly describes Abraham Wartman's family and location as they are in the Purdy papers. It differs sharply from Mr. Purdy's account in that the eldest son is called Adam, not Bartholdt, and Mrs. Wartman's name is Catherine, not Christianna.

Continuing the quotation:

"The son was 'killed in service in 1778 (?) Abraham served three years in the army and was then discharged on account of age, and went to Canada and was employed as an artificer in the King's works. He afterwards settled in Cataraqui, where he died in 1787. His widow CATHERINE and sons, John, Peter, and two others were living in August 1787, and their claim was for 180 pounds, 1S. 10d."

In the same book, page 948, is a letter from Colonel Nathan Denison to Brigadier General Wolcott, of Connecticut, dated September 20, 1777, and telling the latest revolution news of the district:

> With regards to the disposition of the indians toward this settlement, Sir. you have no doubt heard of a number of Tories that left their possessions in this settlement and gone to join the enemy at Niagara some time last spring. Last week I got intelegence from that part of the settlement that those people went from, that they were returned; upon which I sent a party of men with orders to make prisoners of such as might be found of them, but they getting intelegence of the partys coming against them took to the mountains for shelter, so that ourpeople took two of them prisoners and killed one more, though the one that was killed first fired on one of our men and slightly wounded him.

The historian Harvey's notat n on th r i

Adam W n, a German, iving a shor ce what is now
Tunkh , in Wyoming unty, wher e h set bout 1772,
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party d at his h artman came of hi se armed
a gun wife calle him, "Shoot, m, am fir
and t from his t struck and etra an tobacco
box i waistcoat t of Zebulon , of uting
party knocked hi n. One of Ma c returned the fire
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asked t a physicia uld be sent for A r was sent to
Wilke rre for Dr. am Hooker Smith d, as he set off
up th ver, that if n he arrived on artman should not
be de he would no e long afterward

Aprop of the Color ison who wrote tter, is probably the
same Colo Denison who ed the command of Fo the Susquehana
with Col. Butler in J 1778, when Abraham an a oldest son
fought on e side of C John Butler's Ranger he B l ming.
They were artered at ermoot's above Forty the be sailed out
and foug nd retreat nd Colonel Denison s t of rrender. Among
other th s Colonel D on promised that he o agai ms "in
the pres contest." roke his word for t lers i oned in letters
that th encountered n the fighting in Ne some on n later.

The ly other A n evidence on Wartm ers in e rst census
of the Un ed States i 90. There were then n lvani four
Wartman fa ies;

Abra Wartman, the northern district o adel ity, between
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Ma s. Wartman tgomery Count ree ma ver ; three
er sixteen, f females.

The are post-re tionary Wart who ma may not been
related Abraham.

The nearest to first-hand evidence on the Wartmans is that given by the younger son John in 1788 to the British Commissionere sitting in Montreal to hear claims for losses incurred by Loyalists in the American Revolution. The evidence is in the form of Condensed notes made by the Commissioners; it was published by the Ontario Bureau of Archives in 1904 from copies of the original notes now in the United States Archives at Washington. The files of evidence are in the Public Record Office in London.

From the second report of the Ontario Bureau of Archives;

February 25, 1888;

1195. Claim of Abraham Wartman, late of Pensily., dec(d

John Wartman 2nd son of Abraham Wartman appears - says his Father died last year. His eldest Brother Peter is at Cataraqui - is lamed from an accident & could not some, but Witness is authorized to act for him and produces a letter of attorney to enable him to doso.

The late Abraham Wartman was a native of Germany - came young to America - lived in the Susquehana when Rebellion broke out. He joined the Brit- in 1777 - he served 3 years in the Army. He was then discharged on account of age and came to Canada and was employed in the King's Works as artificer he afterwards settled in Cataraqui - died last year, leaving Catharine his widow and 5 brothers all at Cataraqui.

His mother came to Canada with her Husband - his eldest brother came in at the same time, and was employed in the King's Works. Witness and the youngest brother came in at the same time, they were both too young to serve.

The eldest brother of all was killed in service in 1788. '1778)

His Father had a farm in the Susquehana - he had taken up some Land at the office at Philadelphia it was on the disputed lands. He took possession

seven or eight years before the war - he built house, barn and out-houses, thinks ; there were 24 acres clear.

He had mare and cole and horse, yoke of oxen do of yearling, 2 heifers, sheep, hogs, furniture and utensils. These things were taken after his Father and eldest brother joined the Brit. - Witness and his Mother were at home and were obliged to quit and the Rebel took all the things above mentioned.

N.B. The whole is to be paid to John Wartman.

Conrad Sill, Wits.

Knew the late Abraham Wartman - he was very Loyal. - He and his eldest son joined Col. Butlers Corps in 1777 - he served two years - then he and his Family came into Canada. His eldest son was killed in service. His Property was all lost, after he came away. He had some Properietors Land in the Susquehana it was disputed land- thinks he had cleared 30 acres - a fine young orchard - he had a house, barn &c. Gives same account of stock.

In the margin beside the evidence, the Commissioners wrote their finding; "A good Family".

A portion only of the London record has been copied for the Canadian Archives, and this does not include four indexed references to Abraham Wartman. But one of the copied manuscripts states that John Wartman claimed for the loss of porperty valued at $101.06. Probably the dollar sign should be pounds.

John Wartman's careful statement before the commissioners was made under oath, and may also have been dictated by his older brother, Peter, lamed and unable to travel to Montreal. Both had been boys, "too young to serve", when the revolution overtook their home.

There seems no doubt that somewhere between 1769 and 1772 Abraham Wartman brought his wife and young children to Tunkhannock, on the north branch of the great Susquehanna river, fifteen or twenty miles above today's city of

Wilkes-Barre. Here was the lightly forested, fruitful valley of Wyoming, with the river flowing through and giving vital transport where no roads existed. The Philadelphia land salesman could paint it truthfully in glowing colors, and he undoubtedly failed to tell Abraham about the serpent in this Eden. Until he reached the Wyoming Valley Abraham Wartman probably knew nothing of the rival claims to its soil, or else he was convinced that the trouble there was ended. Neither could he foresee that his new home would lie directly in the path of the American revolution.

The troubles of Wyoming originated with Charles 11 of England and his zeal for chartering companies with little or no geographical idea of what he was granting. The Wyoming valley was claimed by both William Penn and the Connecticut Company, Each claim was bought again from the Indians (an ordinary precaution of the time) and the Indians repudiated both bargains. The victims of such land deals were a succession of settlers who fought each other for their rights to the same land and were terrorized impartially by Indian tribes. In 1769 the Connecticut families were driven out three times; in the following year the Pennsylvanians were ejected three times.

The Wartman family must have been somewhat removed from the minor battlegrounds of this Pennamite war, for they raised buildings and cleared a good acreage and were well on their way to pioneer prosperity when the revolution fanned old quarrels into outright war. It is a curious commentary on the period that none of the combatants knew of the rich layers of coal beneath the soil they fought over.

John Wartman said his family went to Tunkhannock "seven or eight years before the war." War came to the Valley in 1777-8 so that the Wartmans came there in 1770 or earlier. The settlement trouble of the intervening years may not have touched them directly, but indirectly it would be a factor in determining their attitude towards the larger issue of the revolution.

Until they went to Wyoming there was still no serious body of rebellion. Until April, 1775, it was possible for men to be good neighbors and at the same time hold diverse opinions on colonial affairs. True, there had been the tax troubles in Boston and New York, and perhaps just enough unrest in the air to influence Abraham Wartman in his decision to take the rough trail to what was then the western limit of British settlement.

Whether the family travelled alone to Wyoming or went to a migration of settlers, they undertook a hard, slow journey and mainly on foot. They would have livestock, food to last until they could live off the land, and what household goods could be transported. Young John Wartman would remember little of it, since he was then only three or four years old in a group of young children who would add to the trials of the trip. Such parties had to maintain watch day and night against Indians. When they reached their land with the aid of a crudely drawn map, they had still to search for the proper stakes, choose a site for a cabin and build their home.

By the standards of ether loyalist claims, this family was thrifty, energetic and prosperous, for they accomplished much in their few years of peace. The sons were not old enough to do heavy work in either clearing land or erecting buildings, or even to do much fishing and hunting for the larder; the load must have rested heavily on the father. Probably the parents had no time for settlement feuds or the faraway talk of tax crises until the day came when it landed on their doorstep and each dweller in the Valley was forced to declare himself either for or against the new order.

Elsewhere in the thirteen colonies during those years of revolution, there were men who managed to live and maintain some kind of neutrality on issues that did not matter deeply to those trying to establish frontier homes. But in the Wyoming Valley there could be neither indifference or neutrality. Those who failed to join the rebels actively, faced imprisonment or death, and the

two fates left little choice. Every man and every boy of sixteen or over took up his musket and shot and powderhorn and joined one side or the other. (Neither side supplied weapons except to 'regulars')

Abraham Wartman decided against the new movement, perhaps less from loyalty to George the Third than from deep irritation with interfering Yankees who let no man live in peace. Obviously he could not join the Connecticut men who had fought against Pennsylvanians in the Valley. Nor could he have his oldest son seized and made to aid the rebels. The father and son stole off one night in the fall of '77 towards Niagara on Lake Ontario where John Butler of the Mohawk Valley was mustering his Rangers from the ranks of such fugitives as the Wartmans. Their route would lie up the Susquehanna river, by the Chemung to the Genesee, and north and west to the British fort, a path the Rangers learned well in their early campaigns.

Why did he choose Niagara and Butler's Rangers? Probably because he had some familiarity with Burler's various Indian headquarters on the Genesee and Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, or perhaps with Butler himself, who was Sir William Johnson's right-hand man. Sir William had been the superintendent of the northern Indian department for the British until his death in 1776. John Butler was a man of property in the Mohawk Valley, a justice of the peace, a lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of militia foot. When he reported to Sir Guy Carleton in Quebec, he was sent to the 'back post' of Niagara with the impossible task of organizing the Indians and keeping them neutral. Together with the loyalist Stuarts and Herkimers, Butler's wife and young children were jailed in Albany in 1775-6; in the summer of '76 Butler and his son Walter were with St. Leger's army, whose defeat, along with the surrender of Burgoyne, taught the British to seek out colonial leaders and so learn forest and frontier fighting strategy. The forming of Butler's Rangers in the fall of '77 was the beginning of this change of policy, and

because the Rangers were organized only that fall, we know that Abraham Wartman and his boy had no part in the summer's bloody engagements, though the latter may have influenced them in selecting Niagara.

The family remaining at Tunkhannock with no stronger guard than the older girls and the twelve-year-old Peter, could only wait and pray. Had they been molested, or the house and barns burned as so many were, John would have said so in his claim.

The Colonel Denison letter about Adam Wartman is dated September, 1777, and he mentions loyalists returning to the Valley from Niagara. These would be the Butler scouts recruiting for the Rangers and gaining vital intelligence for British commanders. They carried news from family to family and could tell the anxious women that the Rangers were charged with the duty of rescuing loyalists and convoying them north to safety. A chain of rude forts had been built in the Valley, the southern ones by rebels, those to the north, such as Wintermoot's by loyalists. When darker danger loomed the women and children went to the forts, which on the British side were defended by only the aged and the very young. Crops and livestock were seized by men on either side to feed the troops.

Butler's Rangers spent that winter on 1777-8 drilling at Niagara and preparing to raid Wyoming. Some of them went as scouts to the Mohawk, to the Susquehanna, to Carleton Island, to Montreal and Quebec. The older and more sentimental histories charge them with every known crime and they have been favorite villians of a whole school of revolutionary fiction. Modern historians who have studied the documents of the time discount such writing, say they were skilled and well trained troops who suffered greatly from having to work with Indian allies and on war plans made in London.

Parties of Rangers were reported on the Susquehanna in January, 1778, and through the spring and early summer they hid in the mountains by day, emerging at night to harass rebel groups. Very likely Abraham Wartman and his son were there.

The Rangers -- a hundred and ten of them, according to Butler's secretary, Richard Cartwright - and a large number of Indians were charged with the duty of breaking up the 'back settlements', cutting off rebel food sources on the Susquehanna and Tryon frontiers. They were also to effect a union with Sir Henry Clinton. They worked entirely without pay and the British expected them to feed and clothe themselves and supply their own munitions of war. Apart from all that, they steadily rescued and attended loyalists to Niagara and the St. Lawrence and maintained their invaluable scout system throughout New York, Their growing prestige is indicated when John Graves Simcoe, then a cavalry officer but later first governor of Upper Canada, applied to England for permission to join Butler in 1778 when British retreat seemed likely.

The oldest Wartman son, called Bartholdt in the Purdy papers and Adam in the American loyalist works, was 'killed in service' in the summer of 1778, and there is little reason to doubt that he died in the skirmishes known variously as the battle or massacre of Wyoming. The Canadian accounts of this engagement are a hash of Joseph Brant records, and as Brant was not present at the battle, authentic American records would seem to be more accurate: those of Bancroft, Volume 5, and Howard Swiggett's admirable 'War Out of Niagara."

The Rangers and warriors of the Five Nations were on the Susquehanna in June, distracting the enemy, foraging for rations, hindered from joining Sir Henry Clinton when the latter evacuated Philadlphia and marched to New York, The Wyoming engagement began on July 2 a few miles south of the Wartman holdings on the Susquehanna. Rangers and Indians camped above Fort Jenkins, captured it, moved south to Wintermoot's and in a formal battle array put the enemy to flight. One commander, Zebulon Butler, escaped to Wilkes-Barre; the other, the letter-writer Denison, reached south to Fort Fort to defend it and also to continue the battle. He surrendered the following day but in the meantime there was killing on both sides without quarter, and all through the night the Indians who

were 464 strong to 110 Rangers, pursued the enemy. A diarist who was there said that 474 rebels were killed. noone was killed after the surrender.

Butler moved off immediately, was to Tioga on July 10 to avoid the Continental army moving up from the south-east. Richard Cartwright reported that they 'pushed on to Niagara accompanied by several loyalist families from the Valley.' (Cartwright had lived in Albany. Two years before this, rebels raided his home one night 'found Abraham C. Cuyler, the mayor, Stephen de Lancey, and Richard Cartwright and accused them of being with a number of the lower sort of people, carousing and singing God Save the King and committed them to jail.' All three men were known not only to the Wartmans but to the Huffs and the Grasses.)

Among the families going north under the Rangers' protection were the wife and children of Abraham Wartman, heavy-hearted for the lad who had just died in battle. They left behind all they had been able to garner in the new world, and left forever the land dedicated by William Penn to freedon and brotherly love. Their final summer in the beautiful valley made any thought of return impossible; it had been a cresendo of heat and witchmania, in which the total eclipse of the sun became part of the daily and nightly terror, one more horror added to the constant threat of death or hideous imprisonment. Then came the battle in which people who had been neighbors now killed each other. Neighbors had killed the Wartman son. Little wonder the survivors fled immediately taking what they could carry with them. There would be no time to think about it and the mother and seven children probably hastened to the waiting boats to begin the long journey north to Niagara, feeling fortunate that they could travel most of the way by water and that the time was summer.

Reaching Niagara in the midsummer of 1778 the Wartmans were practically in time for the founding of the oldest settlement in Ontario. Fugitive loyalists were building log shelters for their women and children; for a time they were fed from England until the following years when crops matured.

By the end of the year there were 111 families with 259 children at Niagara.

In the fighting season of 1779, Howard Swiggett (New York Historical association Series, Columbia University Press, 1933; War out of Niagara, introduction by John Buchan) says the Rangers were responsible for all the territory from Albany to Presqu'Isle on Lake Erie and on to Detroit. General Washington was anticipating the approaching peace by directing his campaign to assure the new United States wide boundaries on the north and west. The British depended on Butler's Rangers to bar the American General Sutherland's progress along the Chemung and Genesee pathway. Swiggett describes what military success had done for the rangers; eight newly outfitted companies in dark green coats faced with scarlet, green waistcoats, buckskin leggings from thigh to ankle; on their heads tight caps of black leather with a cockade at the side and a high front of shining brass bearing the entwined G.R. and the words 'Butler's Rangers'. Old documents do not say how they were armed, but earlier they were denied a single brass 'grasshopper gun' for which Butler asked. From December, 1778, they received two shillings a day 'in consideration of fatigues they were liable to undergo. The companies received four shillings a day in New York currency, which was 12½ cents a shilling; the Halifax, Quebec or Canadian currency was 20 cents a shilling. The success of Lt. Colonel Butler, Lord George Germaine wrote in a despatch to Sir Henry Clinton, ' is distinguished for the few lives that have been lost among the Rangers and Indians he commanded and for his munanity in making those only his objest who were in arms; and it is much to the credit of the officers and Rangers of his Detachment that they seem to partake of the spirit and perseverance which is common to all the British officers and soldiers.'

For all their fine new equipment, the Rangers had not much chance against 1,500 of Washington's crack Continentals, well trained and officered by young men born and bred in the country they fought over. John Butler sent his scouts back to Haldimand with accurate news of all rebel movements, informations which Haldi-

mand decided stupidly not to believe. The Rangers were able to do little more than harass and hamper a Continental army which by late July was reinforced to a full strength of 4,000 men. Butler had 250 Rangers and 15 men of the 8th Regiment. Day after day, with no adequate food supply , without blankets for either well or wounded, they had to retreat north after the breaking point at Genesee when the Indians fled in panic from the sound of the enemy's powerful artillery. Butler fell back to Niagara and there was nothing to prevent Sullivan from taking Niagara except his fear of Butler. Yet he turned his army back over the way it had come.

The Rangers spent the fall recovering from the chills and fever and wounds of the summer fighting, and getting supplies ready for the winter. The list of articles they requisitioned from Quebec is interesting; 60 dozen handkerchiefs, 30 dozen shoe buckles, 30 dozen knee buckles, 30 dozen sleeve buttons. 30 boxes of soap, chocolate, coffee, tea, sugar, loaf sugar, blacking balls, combs, pomatum, hair powder, starch, blue, cheese, tobacco, paper, quills, molasses and rum.

The winter of 1780 was intensely cold and the reputation of the Rangers likewise under a chill, partly because of the retreat although that was 265 men before a full thousand who were better equipped, and partly from the intrigue directed at Butler by Sir John Johnson and his friends. A party was despatched to Detroit under Walter Butler to relieve the garrison there, although Niagara had no relief whatever during the entire war. Others did scout duty through and around enemy lines; the remainder drilled at Fort Niagara. The Butlers pressed arrangements for settlement around Niagara and commenced discharging older men and those with large families so that they could raise crops and provide food.

John Wartman said his father was discharged in 1780 on account of his age, although according to the Purdy records he was only 45 years, which was ten years younger the John Butler himself. More likely, he was one of the men referred to in Butlers letters to Quebec, as being 'sent down(with too large families in

order to relieve Niagara's pressing food problem. This corresponds with the son's evidence that they all entered Canada in 1780. Canada meant then the Montreal and Quebec country; letters dated in 1779 speak of travel between Niagara and Canada.

The correspondence that summer between Niagara and Quebec contains some of the earliest references to Ontario settlement. The growing numbers of loyalists, homeless and with only a few belongings, became an increasing problem long before the war ended. A beginning was made with some of the Rangers about Niagara. Walter Butler wrote to Quebec in July, 1780, that he was discharging more men with families, the indication being that some had already been sent down to be nearer food supplies.

So once more the Wartmans moved, and for some reason they did not return to Niagara when the Rangers later received land grants.there. Abraham and his son Peter entered 'The King's Works' perhaps at Quebec city, or St. John's where fortifications were being rushed to completion. It might also have been at Malbaie or Coteau du Lac on the first Canadian canal, a series of shallow, one-batteau locks which are now the Soulanges.

Peace came in 1783 without bringing any redress to loyalists. Britain extracted no comfort whatever for those who had suffered the most for the King. Announcement was made from London that claims for losses would be considered, and men were advised to forward the necessary documents. Thus Abraham Wartman sent his claim 'by Captain Leake." A few years later British commissioners came to Halifax and Montreal to examine claimants in person.

Meantime, the military government at Quebec assisted the more needy refugees with food and clothing in strictly minimum quantity, and sent surveyors along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to mark out farm land for the new citizens.

Meantime, the military government at Quebec assisted the more needy refugees with food and clothing in strictly minimum quantity, and sent surveyors along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to mark out farm land for the new citizens. The system devised at Whitehall was the establishment of a series of seigniories with the loyalists as tenants. Both before and after their settlement the loyalists objected to the tenant suggestion until ultimately it had to be dropped. The entire process of settlement, though, was so bogged down with red tape that many died or left the country in despair before they could receive any compensation whatever. The British bill for loyalists was passed in 1783, and it took the Commission seven years to carry out its provisions. Hardly one-tenth of the refugees received anything, and those who succeeded were said to have accepted thirty or forty percent of what they could prove they had actually lost in the war. Proof was difficult to produce; moreover many living on remote land grants by the time the Commission got round to sitting, knew nothing about it until the time to make representation had passed.

Dr. Ryerson wrote; "Every applicant was required to furnish proof of his loyalty, and of every species of loss for which he claimed compensation; in addition to which each claimant was put upon his oath as to his alleged losses; and if in any case perjury or fraud were believed to have been practiced, the claimant was cut off from his whole claim. The rigid rules which the Commissioners laid down and enforced in regard to claimants, examining each claimant and the witness in his behalf separately and apart, caused much dissatisfaction, and gave the proceedings more the character of an inquisition than of inquiry. It seemed to place the claimants almost in the position of criminals on whom rested the burden of proof to establish their own innocence and character, rather than in that of loyalists who had faithfully served their King and Country, and lost their homes and possessions in doing so. Very many could not possibly prove the exact

value of each speces of loss whidh they had sustained years before.

It would all be very discouraging to the Wartmans, homeless since 1778, and enough to dispel all zeal for the cause of George the Third, a king of whom they could not have known a great deal. But they hung on, and presented their modest claim eventually from their new home in the first township of Kingston. Some choice in where they located was given to loyalists, and Abraham Wartman chose Kingston rather than Niagara. Then they had a long wait until midsummer of 1784 before they were allowed to leave for Cataraqui; the mails from England had been delayed again. But finally the day came when they pitched their tents at what is now Kingston and began once more to make a home in the wilderness.

In the midst of the trials and discouragements of that early settlement, the Wartmans had one piece of good luck or good management. Abraham, and eventually his son Peter, drew firstrate locations not far from Michael Grass's best lot. Both were close to the Kingston townsite, and to the new government sawmill built to provide lumber for the cabins. As it turned out, only those with easy water transport and money to pay the government fee, could afford to use the mill; others built log cabins. Families lived in tents provided by the government and were subjrct to endless delays in receiving their locations. Government stores doled out meagre supplies of food and clothing and all summer the shores of the lake rang from dawn to dark with the sound of British axes hurrying to prepare for the approaching winter. But the story of theestablishment of the settlement belongs more properly with Michael Grass.

In re-establishing themselves the Wartmans had the advantage of a large family. Only Jerusha had married a few years before. In 1785 the eldest, Susannah married John Secord and moved to Niagara. The Secords were Susquehanna people whose men served in Butler's Rangers. According to the Daly records, the Famous Laura Secord was a niece by marriage of John and Susannah Wartman Secord; her maiden name was Ingersoll; she was born in 1775, and married James Secord.

In 1786 Peter and Christianna Wartman married, and a few years later John and Barnabas also took loyalist wives. Each received land from the Crown.

Horace Wartman died in the first year at Cataraqui, and in that hard, starvation year, 1787, Abraham Wartman also died. Like Daniel Richardson, he was not destined to know that all would be well with his family in a land which at first sight seemed harsh, but was indeed a land of promise. According to John's evidence, Abraham was 52 years of age when he died. Neither his death nor that of his wife is entered in the family papers.

In all family records the name of Mrs. Wartman is given as Christianna, In all official records her name is Catharine.

Again, it may be noted that no daughter was named Catharine, but the Purdy papers have a daughter Christianna, said to marry John Courtland and this is the only reference in all the matter examined. There are, though, numerous Catharines among the grand-daughters of Abraham Wartman. Actually the names are somewhat similar in that both are from the Greek, Catharine meaning pure and Christianna, belonging to Christ.

In the 'Habitants of Cataraqui(listed in 1785, only Abraham (number 140) and Peter (99) appear.

In the 'nominal returns of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Township No 1. Cataraqui, mustered October 9, 1784, are Abraham, John and Peter Wartman. There were then in Kingston, 93 men, 42 women, 80 children and five servants; a population of 220 people whose men that summer cleared some 87 acres of land.'

The old United Empire Loyalist list preserved in the Crown Lands Department of Ontario names the Wartmans as follows;

Wartman, Abraham. Kingston, 1785. Called Loyalist by Gov. Hamilton, 100 acres A. McL. P.L. 1786

Wartman, Barnabas, Kingston, Son of Abraham, Loyalist P.L. 1786

Wartman, John, Kingston, Son of Abraham, Stated Loyalist.

Wartman, Peter, Kingston, A.C., 16th Nov. 1807, Sergeant, Captain Herckmer's company Stemp-book, Loyalist, P.L. 1786.

Notes; The dates 1785 and 1786 in this list indicate the year of the muster. Gov. Hamilton is Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, 1782-85. A. McL. may be Brigadier General Allan Maclean or McLean, commander at Montreal and also at Niagara. A. C. was Col. Abraham C. Guyler, inspector of loyalists, Province of Quebec. P.L. in provision list.

The survivingthreads of Peter Wartman's early life may be picked up on the family account.

In the year of his coming of age he married Eva, daughter of Michael and Margaret Grass. They may have been married by Michael, who was a temporary magistrate, or by Rev. John Stuart, chaplain to the garrison and first Church of England clergyman in what later became Upper Canada. The Grasses were Anglican, the Wartmans followers of John Wesley, but until 1798 nonconformists were not supposed to officiate at marriages. (Early other-than- Anglican marriages were legalized in 1793.)

Their children, recorded in the Wartman bible, were born as follows; Margaret, June 26, 1788; Mary, Feb.17, 1791 Catherine, Jan 13, 1793; Elizabeth, October 14, 1794, John Sept. 17, 1796, died young; Daniel, June 21, 1798; Peter, August 5, 1800; A daughter born and died Jan 26, 1803; Joseph born Dec. 17, 1809, died young. (This list does not quite coincide with the Purdy genealogy.)

Marriages of some of these appear in St. George's register; John Day and Susan Wartman, Tuesday the 31st day of December, 1822; Daniel Wartman

and Mary Day, Thursday the 17th day of February, 1824; Peter Wartman and Rhoda Day, Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1825, (Rhoda Day Wartman died and Peter married Rhoda Purdy). Henry Wartman and Esther Day on Tuesday the 22nd day of December, 1829.

The story of Eva Wartman is included with the life of her father, Michael Grass. Like others in their age group, the Peter Wartmans had suffered all the hardships of Loyalists, and at the time of their marriage the pioneer settlement had still many difficult years ahead. Almost immediately there was famine and an outbreak of strange fevers attributed to land clearance and seemingly inseparable from it. The government was forced to continue to dole out a monotonous diet of peas and pork. Then slowly the settlemement turned the corner and began to take heart.

Little actual record of Peter Wartman survives. He must have taken part in the raising and training of thecounty militia for the War of 1812. and with his brother John and Barnabas Day he served on Kingston's first jury, which tried a case of assault and battery.

Peter Wartman died before he reached his 60th year. His youngest son, Henry, born 1806, took over the homestead, bringing to it his wife, Hester Burdett Day, sister of the first Mrs. James Richardson, and mother of Susannah Wartman Richardson.

EVA GRASS

Born 1787 ?

Henry Swarts or Swartz, Swort died before the revolution — m. Catharine ---

MICHAEL GRASS (Kress, Cress) m Margaret
Born Strasburg, Germany
Died Kingston, April 25, 1815

Simon Arrived Canada 1783 with his mother

Peter 1770 m. Esther Everett

John 17?2 m. Catharine Snook in 1799

Daniel

EVA 1767 (?) m. 1786 PETER WARTMAN

Catharine m. Thomas Graham in 1809

Polly m. Capt. Samson

(le children in family bible; two died at birth

Margaret m. Wright

Mary m. John Coon

Catherine 1793 m. Joseph Caverly

Elizabeth 1794 m. Joseph Merritt

John 1796 died young

Daniel 1798 m. Mary Day

Peter 1800 m. Rhoda Day

Susannah 1804 m. either John or Calvin Day

Michael Henry B.1806 d.1884 m. 1829 Hesther Burdett Day

Joseph 180

Henry

Mary

Harriet

Hester A.

Matthew

SUSANNAH 1831-2 m, JAMES RICHARDSON (1819-1892) died 1915.

Lewis

Calvin

MICHAEL GRASS

EVA GRASS

Michael Grass, whose life-story has become somewhat confused amid the early Cataraqui settlement rivalries as they survive in books and papers, was the leader of several hundred loyalists out of the land of bondage in 1783. His name appears in a variety of spellings. - Cress, Kress, and also with an SZ but he was born in Strasburg, Germany, probably about 1735, came to America in 1753. New York was then burdened with the defence of the northern frontier and in the French-Indian wars of the '50's, Michael served Britain with a devotion which continued throughout the revolutionary trials.

In the fall or winter of 1757-8 he was captured by the French and held at old Fort Frontenac, a mishap which materially affected the destiny of his family. The French commandant of Frontenac had less than fifty men for offence or defence in an establishment already weakened by the snows of three-quarters of a century, and he assigned Michael and two fellow prisoners to the care of Indians trapping and hunting and fishing from their camp at Cataraqui. The prisoners were allowed some freedom in a captivity which lasted for several weeks. Once they escaped and were caught and brought back. The second attempt was better and they got away with a month's provisions. Nine weeks later Michael and one companion struggled into the shelter of an English settlement, having buried their companion when he died of hunger and exposure. None of them knew that they might have remained in fort Frontenac in safety, for in August that year M. de Boyan surrendered the fort to the British. The British did not restore the Fort, but choose instead to use Carleton Island as a military and naval depot and the point of transfer for supplying the Niagara and Detroit forts.

Probably it was after Michael's return to New York that he married Margaret, daughter of Henry Swarts of Tryon County, and settled near the Swarts.

The Tryon County of that time was a large portion of northern New York, bounded on the east by a line north from the Mohawk river near Schenectady to Canada, thence along the St. Lawrence to Oswego, east to Fort Stanwix (to-day's Rome, N.Y.) and south along the Stanwix treaty line to the northeastern tip of Pennsylvania and back to Schenectady. It was heavily forested, with the lands of the Six Nations Indians in the westerly part.

Years later, speaking in Kingston of his father, John Grass said they lived on the North river about thirty miles above New York, which means that they lived on the Hudson. A Witness before the British loyalist commission said in his evidence that the Grasses lived on the Mohawk. Again, Margaret Grass's brother, Simon Swarts, said clearly in his evidence that the Grass home was on Bowman's Creek.

To give first the story of Mrs. Grass, the former Margaret Swarts, much can be pieced together from the evidence given by her brother before the Commission in Montreal, September, 1787;

"932. Simon Swartz, late of Tryon Co. Claimt. Says:

He was in Sir J. (John Johnson's) first Battn. at Montreal. Gave in Claim to Major Guy (Johnson) his commanding officer, before the Regt. was disbanded. There was an order in the Regt. for them to give in their claims.

Is a Nat. of A-(merica); lived in Tryon Co; Joined Sir John at Oswego. Came thro' the woods with 50 or 60 men under Agitant Miller. Thinks in '76 Served till end of War. Produces his Discharge which says he had served 6 years & ½.

His mother came from New York in 1883.

His father, Henry had a House and 2 lots of land in New York. He died in New York Govt. He never came within the Lines. On his death this place came to his mother.

He has now an elder Bro. in ye States and a Sister married to Capt. Grass. Household furniture at Bowman's Creek, at Capt. Grass' House, belonging to his mother taken by the Rebels.

Capt. Grass says;

Henry Swarts died without a will, so that the mother cd. have nothing but for Life in the Premises. The eldest son is in ye Colonies. The mother came within the Lines, New York, in June '83 and ffom thence to Canada. She was at Sorell in '83. Says the mother would not come in before the House & builds. were burnt, 2 tenements, stable & shop, 2 Lots worth 200.

Capt- Grass says -

The mother had effects at Witnesses house which were sold at vendue. Thinks to ant of £50 York (New York currency.) They were taken with witnesses effects and sold at vendue, about the year '80.

The Father had provided for the eldest son in his life time. Told the rest of the children to be easy. What was left should belong to them. There is only a brother & sister left, besides ye eldest. The effects at Witnesses house had belonged to the old man."

Marginal comment by Commissioners; A good man.

From this evidence, which is little more than a series of notes, it is possible to draw some conclusions that cannot be far from the truth. The Swarts were earlier comers to America than Michael Grass, for his contemporary, Simon Swarts, was born in America. (There was a Vrooman Swarts patent of one or two thousand acres in Albany County west of Schohary, dated 1743, which might have some family connection.) The eldest Swarts son, for whom the father bought land, elected to remain with " ye colonies" - that, is he became a rebel. The father said he would provide for Simon and Margaret, but he had died. Simon was caught up earlier in the revolution and went north to join up in '76. The mother moved in with her daughter Margaret Grass.

Michael Grass went to New York in 1777, but his family did not move there until 1780 when he built a house for them. Meanwhile, they were dispossessed of their Tryon County home, and their belongings, along with those of Mrs. Swarts, were seized and sold. Mrs Swarts stayed behind in her own home, and did not go to New York until the convoy was perparing to sail when there was no alternative for her but to go along. By that time her own house and the

buildings around it had been destroyed by fire.

Today one can picture what the revolution did to Mrs. Swarts. She was the unhappy mother of two sons, one of whom chose the revolutionary side, the other the loyalist. For at least six years she would have little or no news of either son. The older, he who espoused the rebels, may have done that by inference only. All that we know of him from the evidence is that he refused to become a militant Tory - he did not "come within the Lines" the British Lines. and because he did not take that active step he was counted on the rebel side The other son, Simon, was gone for the duration of the war with Sir John John-son's First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. Probably it was with the hope of reunion with Simon that the mother, her home and belongings taken over by the rebels, decided to accompany her daughter. There were still long months of hardship and danger ahead, but by 1787 this grandmother of Eva Grass Wartman had a new frontier home in or near Kingston.

Michael Grass left a brief contemporary account of himself when he appeared on his own behalf before the Loyalist Commission in Montreal in February, 1788;

"1189. Claim of Michael Grass, late of Tryon Co. Claimt. says.

"He was at Sorell & Cataraqui in the Fall 83. He sent a Claim home by Mr. Kyler & Capt. Gomersal.

"Is a native of Germany - came to America in 1753. Was living in Tryon Co. when the Rebellion broke out. From the first took part with the Brit. Govert. - in 1777 he went to New York where he continued to reside & on all occasions turned out as a Volunteer. Had an appointment as 135 Lieut. in one of the Companies of City Militia in 1780. Produces his appointment from Major James Patterson - came away from New York before the Evacuation, being appointed Capt. of Militia for a Company of Loyalists who were going from New York to Canada. Produces the Commission from Sr. Guy Carleton in July in 1783.

" in consequence of his appointment he came to Canada - has been employed in settling the Loyalists at Cataraqui for which he has rec'd nothing - above 900 persons came under his Direction. Now resides at Cataraqui.

"Withrdaws his clain from his Farm inserted in his first Schedule - as he has saved it, and for several articles of personal property which he has recovered - produces a new acct.

"Had a house at New York - he built it after he went to New York in 1780. It was on Ground belonging to one Bateman. Says this was a vacant lot and he built upon it in Consequence of Permission given by the Mayor agreeable to a Proclamation of Sr. Henry Clinton - the building cost him 165 guns (guineas). Lost furniture to a considerable amount. This was in the House at the Farm in Tryon Co. While Claimt. was at New York, the Rebels seized all his furniture & stock and sold it at public Vendue - he had very good furniture - a stock of Sadlery goods worth at least £150. They took his farming utensils at the same time - Lost 4 horses - 5 cows - 8 sheep."

Produces at the Foor of his acct. the affidavits of 2 persons to the Truth of the Acct. now given in Sworn at Cataraqui."

Commissioner's note; A very good man.

Peter Carlow appeared as a witness for Michael Grass, saying ; "Knew Claimt. when he lived on the Mohawk - he was always very loyal. He went off to New York, to join the Brit. Troops because he was called upon to join the rebels. he was in good circumstancea - he was a farmer & sadler. He had a very good stock. H3 used to have a quantity of Tools & Sadlery goods. He had horses & cows - had a wagon & Carts."

This is the picture of a man of substance. It shows also his heroic effort to reclaim what he could from the wreckage of war, for he had gone back to the New York home and salvaged something from it. Under the peace treaty, as a non-belligerent during the revolution, he was entitled to damages; actually, few loyalists except those who happened to live in South Carolina were able to extract any restitution whatever from the thirteen united states. Michael Grass's final claim from the British was for $995.19, scarcely coverage on his New York house and its contents. He received nothing for his service to Britain and to the loyalists, and it is unlikely that he recovered more than a third of the amount he claimed. Ultimately, the land grants to himself and his sons and daughters were generous, although from the later evidence it appears that even these were grudgingly conveyed.

The entire Grass family went to Canada with Michael Grass, his wife and her mother. Mrs. Swarts. Their names appeat on several Loyalist lists.

Several accounts of Michael Grass's leadership have come down in the histories written by Lorenzo Sabine, Egerton Ryerson, William Canniff, and in the history of Lennox and Addington by W. S. Herrington, K.C. of Napanee. The references are given for what they may add to the family records;

The earliest is a letter written to Dr. Ryerson by Rev. James Richardson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and son of Captain Richardson of Picton. The letter is dated 1859.

"The following is the narrative of which I spoke to you relative to the early settlement of Upper Canada, as related to me by the late Mr. John Grass, of the Township of Kingston, some years since, and which you request might be furnished for insertion in you forthcoming history of our country. I give it to you as near as may be in Mr. Grass's own words. The old gentleman, his father, I knew well when I was a boy; his residence was next to my father's for several years in Kingston. He was a genuine sample of an honest, plain, loyal German. The narrator (John Grass, was about eleven years old at the time he migrated with his father and the company of Loyalists from New York to Frontenac, and therefore had a distinct recollection of all the incidents he relates. Being seated in his parlour one evening, while partaking of his hospitality, the conversation naturally turned on events connected with the first settlement of the township of Kingston and its early inhabitants, most of whom had descended to their graves; Mr. Grass was led to state as follows;

"My father had been a prisoner among the French at Frontenac (now Kingston) in the old French war, and at the commencement of the American revolution he resided in a farm on the borders of the North River, about thirty miles above New York. Being solicited by General Herkimer (a rebel general and a brother of the Loyalist Colonel Herkimer) to take a captain's commission in the American service, he replied sternly and promptly that he had sworn allegiance to one King, meaning George the Third, and could not violate his oath or serve against him.

"For this he was obliged to fly from his home and take refuge within New York under British protection. His family had soon to follow him, being driven from their home, which by the enemy was dilapidated and broken up. They continued in that city till the close of the war, living on their own resources as best they could . On the return of peace, the Americans having gained their independence, there was no longer any home there for the fugitive Loyalists, of which the city was full; and the British Governor was much at a loss for a place to settle them. Many had retreated to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; but this was a desperate resort, and their immense numbers made it difficult to find a home for them all, even there. The Governor, having heard that my father had been a prisoner among the French at Frontenac, sent for him . . . .

Dr. Canniff quoted Rovert Everett Grass. of Sidney, grandson of Michael. son of Peter and Esther Everett Grass, in his "settlement of Upper Canada".

At the close of the war, it was a question of considerable importance, what can be done to ameiorate the condition of the loyalists? While the commissioners, who completed the terms of the peace at Paris, chose to sink the interests and welfare of the loyalists in their unseemly haste to complete the treaty, the officers commanding in America, everywhere felt the deepest sympathy and keenest compassion for the refugees. Among these was the officer commanding at New York. At this juncture of affairs, when they were undecided whether to embark for Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, it came to the ears of the General that one Michael Grass of New York, had been a prisoner of the French before the conquest at Cataraqui. He caused that person to appear before him and to report as to the character of the country, and the probabilities of its being a suitable place for refugees to seek homes. Mr. Grass having rendered a favorable report, the result was that he was commissioned Captain, and placed at the head of a band of Loyalists staying at New York. They were despatched in King's ships under the care of a man-of-war.

Mr. Robert Everett Grass, of Sidney, says that the party of refugees set sail from New York in a fleet of seven vessels, and after a long voyage of nine weeks, during which they ebciybtered a a severe gale lasting eight days and nearly wrecking them, they reached Sorel. This was probably in the early part of 1783. The men of the party ascended the St. Lawrence in batteaux, and landed at the mouth of Little Cataraqui Creek, thence proceeding westward, prospecting as far as Collins Bay. (Dr. Canniff misses some intermediate steps which can be picked up later.) Crossing to the west side of this little bay, Captain Grass attempted to drive a stake in the ground, with the intention of fixing a tent or commencing a survey, whereupon he found it rocky. Remarking that he had come too far to settle upon a rock, he returned to the east of the cove and took possession of the first township of the Bay Quinte . . . It was the summer of 1784 that the first township was occupied. There was some dissatisfaction at the preference accorded to Captain Grass by those who had been in Canada. His superior claim was however acknowledged. At the same time, there appears to have been some compromise, from the fact that while Captain Grass himselfobtained the first lot adjoining to the reserve for the town, the second one, which was by number Lot 24, was granted to Rev. Mr. Stuart, and the next to Mr. Herkimer, neither of whom had any connection with Captain Grass' company."

Dr. Canniff also quotes a letter written by Michael Grass in 1811 to the local newspaper about some road difficulty;

Seven and twenty years, Mr. Printer, have rolled away since my eyes, for the second time, beheld the shores of Cataeaqui, In that space of time, how many changes have taken place in the little circle in which fate had destined me to move. How many of the seats of my old associates are now vacant. How few of these alas! to mourn with me the loss of the companions of our sufferings, or to rejoice with me at the prosperous condition of this our land of refuge. Yet will I not repine; they are gone, I

trust to a better land where He who causeth the wilderness to smile and blossom as the rose, hath assigned to them a distinguished place, as a reward for the humble imitation of His labors. Yes; Seven and twenty years ago scarce the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forests that skirted its shores. Even on this spot, now covered with stately edifices, were to be seen only the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage, or the newly erected tent of the hardy loyalists. Then, when the ear heard me, it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign, and high in the confidence of my fellow-subjects, I led the loyal band, I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis, and gained for persecuted principles, a santuary - for myself and followers a home." Kingston, 7 De..1811 Signed"G".

The story of Michael Grass's captivity at Cataraqui about 1758 was told to Dr. Canniff by Peter Grass's son. Canniff says that Michael Grass drew 3,000 acres of land, of which 2,000 acres were in Sidney; that the son Daniel Grass, after some years in Kingston, went sailing and was never heard from again; that Peter and John Grass settled in the Second Town (Kingston being the First) where each drew 600 acres of land. Again quoting Canniff:

> Captain Grass naturally took a leading part at least during the first years of the settlement at Kingston. He was possessed of some education, and was a man of excellent character, with a strict sense of honor. Although opportunities presented themselves to accumulate property at the expense of others he refused to avail himself of all such. He was appointed a magistrate at an early period, and as such performed many of the first marriages in Kingston. In religion he was an adherent to the Church of England. Probably he had been brought up Lutheran. His old Dutch Bible still is read by an old German in Ernesttown; but it seems a pity that although none of the Grass family can read its time worn pages, it should be allowed to remain in other hands than thedescendants of the old captain.
>
> In connection, it may be mentioned that some time before the war, a poor German, a baker by trade, came to New York. Michael Grass assisted him into business, and even gave him a suit of clothes. When the refugees came to Canada, this baker accompanied them. He settled in Quebec, where he amassed eventually great wealth, and the P---Family are not unknown to the public.

The compilers of Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte - a collection of family histories and genealogies, adhere closely to the outline provided by Canniff on the Grasses. They add that Michael's sash and sabre with its massive handle of solid silver, are still cherished heirlooms among his descendants. (with Rulif son of Robert Everett and Nancy Purdy Grass, of Frankford and Toronto.)

Again from "Pioneer Life"-

Eva Grass, daughter of the Pioneer, married Peter Wartman. The Wartmans, together with the Days, The Herchemers (also spelled Herchmer and Herkimer) the Purdys, the Everetts, and the Grasses, are reckoned among the very first of the United Empire Loyalists. Peter Wartman drew lands upon the Lake Shore, and the Royal patent confirming his title is now in possession of his grandson Henry (Wartman) Richardson. His possession, however, had long antedated the receipt of this document; indeed, the Wartman family have held lands granted by the Crown since 1784; lands that at no time during these one hundred and twenty years, have been incumbered for a single dollar.

"Henry Wartman, son of Peter Wartman, married Hester Burdett Day. They had eight children; their daughter Susannah became the wife of James Richardson, a leading citizen of Kingston, whose large business since his decease is carried on by his sons, George and Henry. Another very distinguished representative and descendant of Capt Grass is E.J.B.Pense, M.L.A., editor and proprietor of the British Whig, Kingston. . . ."

Pioneer Life is a comparatively modern compilation based on information supplied by the families described.

The following paragraph from it may contain some error, or the error may be the result of the frequent mistakes in early surveys;

"Captain Grass bestirred himself to promote the growth and prosperity of tht new capital; and the present market, the site of the Court House, and the Macdonald Park were presented by him by deed of gift to the City of Kingston, and to this day worthily perpetuate his memory. He died on April 25th, 1813, having lived to see a flourishing city (of which he was the foremost citizen) arise upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. Truly it may be said that Captain Grass was the founder of Kingston; the first citizen of the Bay of Quinte."

The land gifts mentioned are challenged by Dr. Charlotte Whitton in the course of her own research. She quotes a statement from the Kingston historian, Edwin Horsey as follows;

1. Market Site Michael Grass could not have made a gift of it for he never owned same. The Kingston Town plot was surveyed and laid out by Deputy Surveyor John Collins in 1783, after he had completed survey of the First Kingston Township. The first detailed plan was made by Dep. Surveryor Aitkens, for Governor Simcoe in 1784. This shows the market place or reserve as bounded by the present Brock, King, Clarence and Ontario streets. on August 18, 1818, Messrs. Thomas Markland, Allan McLean and William Mitchell were granted the market plact in trust. . .

2. Court House Site, City Park, Macdonald Park;

In 1784 Michael Grass selected Farm Lot 25 in the Township, bounded roughly by West and Barrie Streets and extended north from the waterfront. It therefore included the north half of Macdonald Park, the city park, cricket field, court house and gaol site and the site of present Sydenham school, a triangulat tract along the early west boundary of the town. The house of Mr. Grass is said to have been located on the lot facing the end of Wellington street (called Grass street originally on this account.) But he sold the entire Lot 25 to Captain Henry Murney in 1809. .then removed out towards Lemoine's Point for he had also received Farm Lots 13 and 14 in that locality.

When parliament located here, the government purchased the land comprising the city park, cricket field, court house and Sydenham school sites from the Murney's, the intention evidently being to erect parliament buildings on same. However, following removal of the seat of government in 1844, the tract was used by garrison artillery as parade and exercise grounds, and came under the control of the Ordnance Board. The Board granted the Grammar school site (now Sydenham Public School) in 1850; the site for Court House and Gaol in 1855; and in 1852 had formally turned over the city park site to the municipality for park purposes - the first public park in Canada.

The crown made use of Murney's (previously Grass's) north half of present Macdonald Park during the war of 1812-14, erecting a blockhouse, and other military buildings; continuing to utilize the place for a number of years.

To facilitate the construction of the Martello Tower or redoubt in 1846, representatives of the Murney and Stuart Estates, together with others interested, turned the whole point of land over to the Crown.

Some fifty years ago the Point (then locally known as Murney Tower Field) was granted to the city for use as a park.

In the Parish Register of Kingston, 1785 to 1811, there is an article by A.H.Young, Trinity College, Toronto, written for the Kingston Historical Society, with the following reference to Michael Grass;

> The Captain's own piece of land was a triangle adjoining the town on the southwest. it extended in a northwesterly direction from Murney's Point, then called and known for many years as Grass Point. By students of the old plan of Kingston it will be recognized as Macdonald Park.
>
> He was respected by all who knew him for his honesty and integrity of character. He was somewhat hasty and irritable in temper but was always to be relied upon as a friend and neighbour. In his old age he like most aged people, loved to recite in minute detail the adventure of his youth. He lived to a very advanced age and died a victim of cancer. His story telling was not always appreciated by the younger generation, especially when there was statute labour to be done, as witness the Kingston Gazette of December 17, 1811. (The quotation is not given.).
>
> Grass St., as Wellington St. was named on the plan of the original city, commemorated the founder of Kingston, as he may with reason be called. It is regrettable that remembrance of him was at a later time blotted out; for every community does well to remember the pioneers.

Two kinds of writers have dealt at length with the United Empire Loyalists. Men like Canniff, Ryerson, Herrington wrote some time after the events they described, relying partly on loyalist descendants' memories, but supplying authentic local color and excellent detail. Canniff and Ryerson particularly wrote perhaps too close to the subject and from too partisan a viewpoint. It was not possible for either to present anything approaching a dispassionate treatment of what they considered gross unjustice and treason. After then came a modern school of semi-professional historians who revolted from the sentimental approach, ploughed through the welter of Haldimand papers, land board records and other vestiges of the 1780's to seize upon everything they could dredge up to de-bunk the Victorian writers. These latter writers made a victim of Michael Grass - largely because none of them managed to correlate his whole story. For that reason his life is re-traced here as accurately as all the available material in archives and books will allow.

The Grasses, like the Wartmans although earlier than the Wartmans, felt the brunt of the civil war which raged within the confines of the larger revolutionary war on every community front. Michael Grass, again like Abraham Wartman, refused stolidly to break his oath of loyalty to the far-off King of England. Each was forced to declare himself for or against the revolution. In the case of Grass, the rebel General Herkimer offered him a captaincy. He rejected the offer, though he would be aware that his refusal meant possible imprisonment or banishment for himself, suffering for his family, and the loss of everything they owned. He did not even reject it directly, probably knowing the penalty would fall immediately; instead he left his home and family and went to New York City where he joined the volunteer militia as a private. Three years passed before he became a lieutenant. British army leaders made no effort to enlist men coming into thecity, except to employ a few as sappers. The professional British soldier viewed rebel and loyalist alike as "our Colonists." and for the loyalist his attitude contained nothing more than tolerance tempered by suspicion.

The British policy was that no colonials within the city could or should stand beside British regulars; it entirely ignored the fact that on other fronts the despiesd colonials were emerging victorious.

It is not remarkable, then, that noone inquired about Michael Grass's previous experience in the French and Indian wars until the situation of the besiged city was desperate, Meanwhile, he had busied himself with the not too exacting duties of a colonial volunteer which permitted him to build the new house and have it ready for the family by 1780. Living in New York under British military rule was anything but comfortable. Each house was required to billet British soldiers, and the latter made the cramped life no happier by requiring subservience from their involuntary hosts. A Britannica writer describes the life briefly:

During British occupancy, it 'New York) was used largely as a prison camp. Churches, warehouses, jails and stores were packed with men sick and well. On the site of the fire (Lower New York burned in September 1778) a village of huts and tents had sprung up which was called 'canvas Town' and occupied by bandits and 'roughs', Robberies were a daily occurance and citizens could expect no relief from the British soldiers. In Wallabout Bay on the East river, an old hulk, the 'Jersey' was used by the British as a prison ship and there were over 11,000 men died. The city was in desperate straits for supplies and sickness ravaged the people. There was no government except military rule, and the oppression of the civilians by the soldiery was the cause of frequent riots. Justice was not to be had and the revenues of the city corporation were appropriated by the military for their private uses. After the surrender of Cornwallis at York-town, however, Sir Guy Carleton, a humane and honest officer, succeeded the intolerant Sir Henry Clinton (Mentioned by Michael Grass in his claim before the Loyalist Commissioners) in May, 1782, and immediately undertook the restoration of law and order."

Carleton (later Lord Dorchester and governor-in-chief of British North America) was brought back from retirement to command the British in liquidating the ruinous war and to try to make some provision for the loyalists. Britain was thoroughly tired of the war and prepared to make fantastic concessions to end it; there would be no claims for genuine loyalist compensation.

The British had decided to steer towards peace, but meanwhile the war continued. Just after Carleton's arrival in New York, a rumor reached London that a powerful fleet and 6,000 soldiers were preparing to sail from Bres for an attack on Quebec. It is the year 1782, four years after Carleton's retirement as governor of the Province of Quebec where he has been succeeded by General Sir Frederick Haldimand. In a panic over the new threat of disaster at the hands of the French, the Earl of Shelburne wrote to Haldimand to say that Carleton must be given the supreme command at Quebec, and unless Haldimand was prepared to serve under Carleton, he would be granted leave to return to England. Haldimand replied with protests of his loyalty and devotion - but he felt that the ill effects of a fall from his horse required " an Hot Bath and other Assistance I cannot have in this country," so he would return to England as soon as it could be arranged. The threatened invasion did not materialize and after the long interval required for the delivery of despatches, apologetic letters arrived from England. Carleton himself wrote Haldimand that it was quite improbable he would ever return to Quebec. But that damage was done, and at the Chateau St.Louis Haldimand nursed which he nicely termed " a Mortification which has operated as effectually as if the Cause had really taken place." Haldimand remained at the Chateau until the late summer of 1784, directing with considerable efficiency the settlement of loyalists along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. When the time came for him to deal with the families sent by Carleton from New York under the direction of Michael Grass, it is evident that his sense of "Mortification" still smouldered.

By the spring of '83 many thousand loyalists had made their own way to safety in Canada or England to await the end of the war and the restoration of their property. The Canadian maritime settlements had taken all they could absorb. The remainder settled temporarily in or near their fighting men.

In New York Carleton had the task of evacuating thousands in all available ships to wherever land could be found to support them. Noone apparently cherished any serious hope that peace would solve their troubles. True, the peace treaty made a feeble gesture towards displaced families; Congress undertook to "Earnestly recommend to each state that they restore the property and rights of non-belligerents within the British lines"; where someone had bought a loyalist's confiscated property, the rightful owner was permitted to Re-purchase it at the "patriot's" cost price; and there were to be no further prosecutions or confiscations from revolutionary causes. But except in South Carolina. writes A.L. Burt, these "earnest recommendations" might as well have come from George 111: "Confiscations went gllegully on, and the loyalists who returned to their old homes to get their property only too often got something very different. Some were murdered; more were tarred and feathered; and many were glad to escape with their lives."

There was nothing here to gladden the heart of the loyalist, and for a time Britain also failed them. The early government aid given in Nova Scotia had no official sanction, though the later approval of the King established a precedent on which Haldimand and Carleton based their arrangements. In February, 1783, the British Secretary of State wrote to Haldimand approving in a general way some form of help to those who might not be able to recover their confiscated property. At the same time Haldimand was warned not to permit "the Sense of His Majesty's Paternal Feelings for the Sufferings of those who have adhered to their Loyalty," to interfere with the loyalists' exertions to obtain justice under the peace treaty. Five months later the British parliament resolved that it was "Disposed to alleviate the misfortunes to which the war has exposed them and to give every Relief that the Country, consistent with the present exhausted state of its Finances can possibly afford." Forwarding the resolution to Haldimand, Lord North added his own interpretation of what was needed." You will without

doubtthink it prudent and consistent with sound policy," Lord North wrote, "to establish a principal part of those people in such a situation as may be most likely to serve as a Barrier against any Incursions from the Inhabitants of those Colonies that have revolted from their Allegiance, in which case it may not be amiss to point out to you that the Tract of Land to the Eastward of the River St. Lawrence and bounded to the North and West by the revolted Colonies appears to be a position well fitted for that purpose." With the same despatches, Haldimand was instructed to disband provincial troops by December 24, 1783.

Actually Haldimand, greatly hampered by theslowness of communication with his superiors in England, had anticipated these instructions for settlement of the displaced persons. In the previous spring he had sent Major Samuel Holland, surveryor general, to examine the country from Catarqui to Niagara, and the unsurveyed portion between Montreal and Cataraqui. By the end of June, Holland reported from Carleton Island that he was arranging to send on a survey party from there.

Meanwhile, independently of this, Carleton in distredded New York had learned about Cataraqui from Michhael Grass; in June he wrote to Haldimand that he had about two hundred families who desired to settle in the "neighborhood of Frontenac."

"I think it my Duty, Sir, " Carleton wrote, " to recommend in the strongest terms to your Excellency's consideration, the making Grants of Land to those persons in the neighbourhood of Frontenac, where they are desirous to settle, and without any Reservation or Rents or the Payment of any Fees or Expences whatever, to which I hope your Excellency will add Aid of a years Provisions in like manner as has been given in Nova Scotia, as also other Aids and Assistance within your Power, & as the necessities of these deserving people in their condition of Settlers may require, they being undoubtedly entitled to all

the Protection and assistance we can give them."

The above letter was written by Carleton on June 4, 1783, probably some time after Michael Grass was consulted. Haldimand's instruction to Holland to sruvey the district was dated May 26. The dates are so close it is hard to decide which men had the idea of Cataraqui first, though it would seem that Michael Grass as the earliest visitor to Cataraqui deserves more credit for the settlement than he afterwards received.

Carleton made Michael Grass a captain, posted notices in New York asking all who wanted to join the expedition to report to Captain Grass, and in three days the numbers were completed. On July 5, Carleton wrote to Haldimand that the 200 families were embarked and ready to sail. They had been formed into eight companies of militis under officers appointed by him. 'another connection of Susannah Wartman Richardson on this expedition was Lieut. Barnabas Day." Carleton wrote that the military titles were "Temporary Commissions which I have given those Officers, to be in force until further directions shall be given by your Excellency for their regulation".

In Haldimand's reply he enlarged on his official attitude towards loyalists: "Influenced by a Sense of the Services and Sufferings of the unfortunate Loyalists and of the cordial Attention and Assistance which they merit from Government, I have long since taken every preparatory Step in my power to afford those of them within my knowledge every Succor this Province, as an Asylum, can produce; and if the Families mentioned in your Excellency's letter should continue in their Resolution of coming into this Province, They will meet with the like Reception, confident that, altho' I have not yet received any instructions upon that Subject, My endeavours to fulfil His Majesty's benevolent Intentions for the Protection & Relief of these His distressed People, will be honoured with His Royal Approbation."

All through the summer Carleton held New York and evacuated loyalists and loyalist militia as fast as he could obtain British transport for them. By July the American Congress grew impatient at the slowness of it and Carleton informed them that the violence of their own citizens added daily to his difficulties. He himself finally left New York with the last detachment on November 25.

The Grass party was comparatively early in getting away in July 1783, Convoyed by what light escort Carleton could provide, they sailed for Quebec harbor, two hundred men and five hundred women and children, confined in the crowded quarters of small sailing ships, doomed to army rations of peas and pork three times a day for several weeks of ocean and river travel. Beyond a wooden chest or two there could be no question of taking many belongings. with them, for with the American Congress at their heels every available foot of ship space was crowded with evacuees. No detail of the voyage survives except that already recorded in the Grass stories. There is, though, some light on their sutuation at the journey's end in a urgent letter from Haldimand at Quebec to Colonel MacBane at Sorel;

"August 16, 1783; Upon my arrival here I find that the Small Pox and measles are aboard the Transports lately arrived from New York with Loyalists. They are now on their way to Sorel, and I write by this apportunity to Dr. Barr to proceed immediately to that Place with proper Assistance for their Relief, and to take every possible Precaution to prevent the Contagion from spreading amongst the inhabitants- in which you will give him every aid in your power by Guards to prevent communication with the Island or otherwise.

"Whatever sick there are in the Hospital at present, may be removed to the Fort, in order to give it up entirely to the Loyalists, but in this, and other matters you will be pleased to consult with Mr. Barr and act for the best."

And on August 27 Haldimand reported to Lord North;

" I am making preparations agreeable to their request for a settlement of Royalists near Cataraqui where the land is fertile and climate rather better than at Montreal.

"Some Transports have arrived from New York with about 700 chiefly women and children, of these unfortunate people who are in want of everything. It shall be my study, to do all in my power, to alleviate their present distress, tho' with the best economy. In respect to their furure expectations, I have Proper Persons to ascertain their several former situations in Life, as well as their claims from their Services and Sufferings in the cause of Government, in order to make as Equitable a distribution of His Majesty's Bounty, as circumstances will permit, when I shall be honoured with His Majesty's commands relative to the Encouragement to be given to the Royalists, as well such as have served in this Province, as those who have Emigrated hither from New York. In the mean time I shall employ Surveyors, to Examine and mark out such lands, as are most proper for them in different parts of the Province."

On September 11, Haldimand wrote Surveyor General John Collins explicit instructions for the survey and laying out of lots at Cataraqui, First he was to lay out the townsite of 400 acres, and afterwards the townships, six miles quare, divided into lots of 120 acres each, with space left for roads. Michael Grass was to accompany the survey party; "For your assistance in the Execution of this business, you will be joined at Montreal by Capt. Sherwood and Lt. Cotte and also by Mr. Grass Capt. of one of the Companies of Militia intended for that settlement, and these Gentlemen will be attended with Ax Men and proper for that Occasion."

Abraham Cuyler, inspector of loyalists, went to Sorel to see the party fitted out. Michael Grass left with the surveyors for Cataraqui on September 15 and they reached Cataraqui October 1st. Apparently Collins hurried the work,

did not thoroughly mark out the townsite first as he was told to do, but got on with the townships, with the result that when he laid out the townsite later he had not enough land for it - which resulted in some of the difficulties over the border Lot 25, drawn by Michael Grass, in after years. The Grass lot was 100 acres short and apparently as recompense for this the Lots 13 and 14 at Lemoine's Point were given.

Dr. Whitton made some additional research into the fate of the lot and reported; "The Crown sought confirmation of its own rentention of part of lot 25 in the town limits and requested Mr. Grass to sign a Quit Claim. This is probably the origin of the belief that he gave this part of Lot 25 to the corporation. Apparently Grass had been gravely disgruntled and sold all his part of Lot 25 to Capt. Murney who in turn finding Lot 25 did not include all the land he had thought, entered litigation against Grass which probably led to the final settlement. The Crown bought most of the Lot in 1841 for parliament buildings. A small group of 'inner informed' learned what was on, bought from the Murneys and sold to the crown for £20,000.

But all this happened years after the survey.

Michael Grass was back at Sorel by the end of the year. Presumably he had helped Lieutenant Cotte lay out the townsite on Point Henry, for there is no mention of him in the strenuous survey parties recorded in Sherwood's journal At Sorel the Grass party, decimated by smallpox, living in crude cabins and some in tents as the Quebec winter advanced, finally gave vent to their misery in petitions to the Governor.

The first petition, signed by ten men representing "sixty suffering souls," reminded Governor Haldimand that in New York Carleton had assured them they would be supplied on their arrival in Canada with clothing and provisions, sufficient also for their servants "whether White or Black, bound of free". "with this promise we embarked for this place recommended to and looking up to your Excellency as our only benefactor in relieving our distresses and hearing our

complaint. We therefore humbly beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that our poverty in our present situation is such as Exposes us to every inconvenience arising from the Inclemence of the present season for want of clothing, numbers of us having scarcely a whole garment or a comfortable blanket and find no hopw of relief but from this application to your Excellency. The Petitions being thus in the greatest distress in a strange country not within reach of Relations who might administer Relief, nor one days Labour to be had at this Season for ourselves or Servants, Humbly pray your Excellency would be pleased to take their distressed situation into consideration by removing the cause of their present complaint which will prevent numbers from suffering for want of Clothing. . ."

Most of these petitioners had been deprived by war of any ordinary means of making a living for the better part of ten years. In the light of this fact, their petition was nothing stronger than a polite and gentle expression of discomfort, a delicate reminder of a situation over which they themselves had had no control. Michael Grass was not one of the signers of the petition, perhaps because a few days later he sponsored another petition with a constructive memorial listing the requirements of the campers. Both petitions were dated January and received at Quebec on March 2, 1784. Here is a copy of the Grass document;

SOREL the January, 1784

HisExcellency
Lieutenant General Frederick Haldimand Governor & Commander in Chied &c. &c.

The Petition of the Subscribers Loyalists from New York On Behalf of themselves & others.

Most Humbly Sheweth

That the Petitioners with a number of others under their Direction did sail from New York for this place with a full intention of Forming a settlement at Cataroque under the direction & Auspices of your Excellency where they might enjoy the Blessings of Freedom and the British Constitution-

That the Petitioners on their arrival here did apply to your Excellency to have the Lands at and around Cataraque purchased of the Indians for their use with which your Excellency was pleased to comply.

That the Petitioners Anxious to forward as much as in them lays everything preparatory to their goong to their intended settlement thought best to lay before your Excellency for consideration such things as they Humbly conceive will most Conduce to forward that Business and best suit their present Indigent Circumstances -

The Petitioners therefore Humbly beg leave to present to your Excellency the inclosed requisition praying to Grant them such relief therein as your Excellency may seen meet & the Petitioners as in duty Bound will ever pray.

Signed by Michael Grass, Danl McGuin, John Everitt, Peter Ruttan, Abraham Maybe, James Gale.

The "enclosed requisition" is a remarkable doucument on more than one count, and it gives to Michael Grass's leadership more historical significance than what place he subsequently won as the founder of Kingston. This petition, written and headed by Michael Grass, naturally lists the practical needs first, requirements no doubt decided upon in the long months of sickness and privation and inactivity as well as from his experience at Cataraqui in the survey. But to the practical things, he adds a statement of what was as close to the heart of the loyalists as their immediate pitiful conditions; their hope for responsible government. Up to now they probably assumed that their rights as citizens would be the same as before the revolution. But the Quebec Act and the early rumblings of Englishmen against it prompted them to add to their memorial a moderate request for something approximating the government they had known in "the Province of New York." This request, so far as I know, is the first formal demand in the new country for British institions. Later, the military leaders sent a similar petition directly to London. And in 1791 the point was conceded in the Constitutional Act which divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada and gave to each division constitutions similar to those of the American colonies before the revolution.

The "inclosed requisition" accompanying the Michael Grass petition follows;

It is headed "MEMORIAL OF THE ASSOCIATED LOYALISTS:"

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Haldimand Governor & Commander in Chief, &c.

The request of the Companies of Associated Loyalists going to form a Settlement at Cataroque.

That Boards, Nails and Shingles be found each Family for Compleating such Buildings as they shall see cause to erect for their convenience at any time for the space of Two years from & after their first arrival at Cataraque with eighty square of window glass to be delivered shortly after their arrival there.

That arms & ammunition with one felling Ax be allowed for each male inhabitant of the age of fourteen years.

To each family; one plough shear & coulter; leather for horse collars, two spades, three iron wedges, fifteen iron harrow teeth, three hoes, one inch & half inch auger, three chisels (sorted), one gouge, three gimblets, one hand saw & files, one nail hammer, one drawing knife, one frow for splitting shingles, two scythes and one sickle, one broad ax.

One grind stone allowed for every three families.

One years clothing to be issued to each family in proportion to their numbers in the different species of articles issued to those gone to Nova Scotia.

Two years provisions to be found to each family in proportion to their (number) and age.

Two horses, two cows, and six sheep to be delivered to Cataroque to each family at Government's expense. The cost of which to be made known at delivery to the end that the same may be a Moderate Tax, be again repaid to Government at the end of ten years if required - Our present Poverty & Inability to purchase these articles as well as our remote situation when there from wealthy inhabitants, will we hope pleed our excuse in this respect.

That seeds of different kinds such as Wheat, Indian Corn, peas, oats, potatoes & flax seed be given to each family in quantity as His Excellency may think proper.

That one Blacksmith be established in each township & found with tools & iron for two years at Government Expence for the use of the Inhabitants of each town.

That a Grant under the Great Seal of the Province of Quebec be made to the said Associated Companies for as much of the said Lands at Cataroque as they may settle so as to ensure them from and against any Prior Location of such lands.

That when said Lands are so Granted a Charter be also Granted in the Name of the Associated Companies, Permitting to erect or build a borough, Town or City Corporate & the Citizens thereof shall be Granted such Rights and immunities to all intents & purposes as were granted to & enjoyed by the Citizens of New York when under His Majesty's Government.-

That the vacant lands fronting the lake and not included in the survey of the first township be surveyed and granted for the benefit of said Township; as assistance in supporting a Minister and School Master-

That Batteaus & Canadians who understand navigating the same be allowed at Government's expence for the purpose of Transporting their respective families and baggage to the place of their destination.-

And in as much as the said Associated Companies have four years past nobly contended for the support of that constitution or form of government under which they have long enjoyed happiness and for which they have at last sacrificed their All, Tis, therefore their earnest wish and desire that His Excellency for their better Government and good order when they arrive at the place destined for their settlement would be pleased to establish among them, a form of Government as nearly similar to that which they enjoyed in the Province of New York in the year of 1763 as the Remote situation of their new settlement from the seat of Government here will at present admit of and that persons chosen out of their own body be appointed and vested with power before their departure from hence to carry the same into Execution when there.

Sorel the January, 1784.

This of course was the fruit of Michael Grass's summer survey and of his long thoughts to determine how best the new settlement could be made self-supporting. He asked for things that his people had no other means or prospect of obtaining. Having done that, he appended his outline of workable government, the kind of British government which his contemporaries were accustomed to and which at least he and Abraham Wartman were now seeking for the second time in their lives.

It was not, though, what the British leaders had in mind. Actually they initiated the new settlement under feudal regulations. Until 1788 it was under martial law. Unfortunately, Haldimand had firm faith in the Quebec Act. Down in Nova Scotia in 1758 they had held the first elective assembly in British North America, representative but irresponsible government which on the whole satisfied the loyalists there. But there was no official intention of duplicating this error in the newer settlements.

On March 2, 1784, Major Mathews transmitted Haldimand's reply in the form of a letter to Inspector De Lancey as follows;

" I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you in answer to the memorial and Requisition you this day laid before him Signed by Mr. Grass and others, Refugee Loyalists from New York, that the substance of their Request is so different from the Instructions which His Excellency has received from the King (and which were immediately thro you communicated to all the Loyalists in this Province) that He cannot think of complying with it.

His Excellency's intention is to accommodate the Loyalists in general as far as he can with propriety; but to attempt it upon the large scale proposed by Mr. Grass (no less than stocking farms) without instructions for that purpose, is utterly impossible.

It is unnessary to Remark to you, upon that part of the Requisition respecting the proposed form of Government, those Gentlemen ought to know that no change can be made in the Government of this Province except by an act of the Legislature.

If His Excellency's endeavours for the happy settlement of the Loyalists in this Province, consistently with His Majesty's instructions do not suit the views of Mr. Grass and the other Loyalists in Question, He is pleased to desire, Sir, that you will acquaint them, that a passage will be provided for them to Nova Scotia, as early as the season will permit, should they prefer that situation."

To do Haldimand justice, he was already irritated beyond bearing by his home government's lack of understanding of colonial affairs. He himself had been doing his best for the loyalists, and with no assurance that his acts would be approved by Whitehall. He had Major John Ross at Cataraqui putting up saw mills and grist mills and he had ordered tools, but over him hung the word from England that the generous treatment of Nova Scotia settlers was not to be duplicated. The proposed mills would remain government property - a feudal arrangement which boded no good for the measures of autonomy outlined by Michael Grass. Haldimand was still paying provincial troops, though his orders were to disband them Decemver 24, 1783, and he continued their pay untill they were settled. He was also arranging for boat transport and for rations. In short, from his isolated office in the Chateau St. Louis, knowing that British orders would be late and indefinite as they had always been, Haldimand made orderly plans for

the removal and reestablishment of these hundreds of loyalist and military families. He spent money without official sanction and to that extent ricked his own future. In the light of these facts, no doubt the receipt of the Grass petition and memorial struck him as gross ingratitude, and he gave vent to his feelings immediately in what was probably stronger language than his secretary Major Mathews transcribed. Actually Haldimand - foreign born, a soldier of fortune, a bachelor and strictly military governor - was far less acid than his formal communications would indicate.

On March 17, 1784, His Majesty's instructions for the immediate relief of overseas loyalists went forth from the Treasury Chambers in London on a voyage that occupied nearly three months to arrive at Quevec too late for practical use that year. These instructions consist mainly of references to rations for flour and pork, apparently stored the previous year. Included in the packet was Sir Guy Carleton's return of people sent from New York to Quebec, a total 1,328; 417 men, 257 women, 244 children over ten years, 253 children under ten, 147 servants.

The arrival of spring added to the restlessness of the loyalists in their rude camps at Sorel and Machiche. The file of complaints to the Chateau St. Louis grew high.

Michael Grass prepared his reply to Haldimand's dismissal of the petition and memorial. The reply was signed by Messrs. Grass and McQuin only. It is missing from the Haldimand papers for a reason which the Haldimand rebuttal discloses. The Governor's answer to Grass is again through the medium of his secretary Mathews; again it is acid in tone, but it also makes clear for the first time Haldimand's official rating of the loyalists; The rights of discharged soldiers come first, the Indians second; what remains may go to those civilian New Yorkers whom he regarded as having been misled by Carleton's comprehensive promises.

Obviously, General Haldimand is still nursing his "Mortification."

The Haldimand-Mathews letter, dated April 15, 1784, in reply to Mr, Grass's missing protest, follows;

Sir;

I yesterday received and laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief a very extraordinary letter dated the 12th Ultimo and signed by you and Daniel McQuil containing some inexplicit charges against Mr. Van Alstine, whose conduct as a zealous & active Loyalist from the commencement of the Revellion has been represented by many to the Commander in chief in very favourable Terms. - in Justice to Mr. Van Alstine as well as to give you an opportunity of explaining more fully your cause of complaint against him, His Excellency has directed me to transmit to Mr. De Lancey, Inspector of Loyalists (thro' whom all applications should pass) a copy of your letter, and (in order to save Time) the Original to Capt. Barnes with directions to enquire into the matter and report to him thereon. I am also commanded by His Excellency to set you Right upon another part of your letter wherein you have assumed to yourself & followers the Title of proprietors of the Land in Question as having first found out and planed the Settlement, and having the countenance and good wishes, with the Recommendation of Sir Guy Carleton - his Recommendations will always have due weight with General Haldimand, but your having conceived an idea of Right or Property from any Recommendations whatever to Lands in this Province, previous to your having obtained them from the Governor of it is as fallacious as presumptious, particularly as it might militate against the interests of Loyalists who have served in this province the whole war, and who are naturally entitled to preference (were any to be shewn) of those who have lately emigrated to it, many of whom are mechanics who never served at all and who have only changed one situation to exercise their Trades in another. There is extent of Land sufficient to enable His Excellency to fulfill His Majesty's Gracious intentions towards a provision for the distressed Loyalists in this Province - it is therefore his design the better to please all parties that the Townships & Lotts shall be impartially drawn for - if this will gratify your Expectations, it will give His Excellency pleasure, but if you look for a preference you will be disappointed."

Another letter went to Inspector De Lancy (who intended to settle at Cataraqui himself) asking him to report on the quarrel and to try to mend it;

"His Excellency is much displeased with the last part of Mr. Grass's Letter, where he assumes to himself & party the Title of proprietors of the Land in Question, and says they first found out and planned the Settlement &c., encouraged by Sir Guy Carleton's good wishes. These sentiments are as expressive of ignorance as presumption, for it is well known that that part and the neighbouring Country (see page 58) was intended and in forwardness for the Reception of the loyalists who had served during the War in this province and who are naturally entitled to any preference (were such to be given) to persons who came into the province with Mr..Grass, many of whom are in fact only mechanics, only removed from one situation to practice their trades in another. Mr. Grass should therefore think himself very well off.

to draw lots in common with the Loyalists in this province, for his situation, and if he expects anything beyond that he will be disappointed."

From Sorel, Captain Barnes reported to Major Mabbws that the causes of dispute between the groups led by Captain Grass and Major Van Alstine had been largely removed by the news that land would be drawn for;

"I had Mr. Grass and VanAlstine together," Captain Barnes wrote, " and endeavoured as far as possible to remove all Pique and difference between them by recommending to them unanimity and friendship as the only means to facilitate their wishes, and to promote the interest of the whole. Those jealousies I find proceed from their being formed into Companies before they left New York, and the Captains (as they call themselves) immagining they have no right to quit them, and who are as anxious about augmenting their numbers as the most zealous recruiting officer could be, and take as much pains to do it.

"I explained to Mr. Grass how much mistaken he was in supposing himself the first person who found out Cataraque as a settlement, which he says he did not presume to take upon himself (however he might have expressed himself) he only meant that he was the first of the Loyalists who before they left New York pointed out that as the most desirable place to go to, if it met with the approbation of the Governor of Canada; He seems very sorry that he should have said or done anything improper or to give offence, and I must add in justice to him that since he has been here he has conducted himself with propriety and has been very attentive to all order and regularity."

From this it appears that Michael Grass realized the difference between Carleton and Haldimand, and the need now to conciliate the latter. Oddly enough no one appeared to recall Carleton's instruction that the commissions given in New York for proper leadership of the expedition were to remain in force only until Haldimand directed otherwise - which he had never done.

The immediate storm blew over. Eventually the Grasses did very well in the First Township and the Van Alstine group did equally well in Adolphustown. Haldimand's final arrangements were efficient and fair enough; he placed Sir John Johnson in charge of the drawing of tickets for land, with a stern injunction that no one, not even an officer, was to have preference. The tickets were drawn from a hat.

To return to the loyalists in their wretched camps - their day of liberation still remained unknown. Haldimand completed his organization for transferring them to the land. He ordered a minimum of tools, seed grain, pork, & flour. The surveys were finished, though so roughly as to bring new surveys and some litigation in after years. Regiments were reduced and disbanded. Finally loyalists at Sorel, Machiche, Coteau du Lac, St. John and other camps were told to get ready for departure. There was a last flurry of correspondence with Quebec headquarters. De Lancey wrote to Mathews of sickness, malnutrition and the shortage of warm clothing at Machiche. Mathews replied that those at Machiche had always been troublesome and one would suppose the prevalence of "Measels & Chin Coughs" would lessen rather than encrease the consumption of Provisions." When the time came to move (it was now the end of April) clothing, and blankets would be given to those in genuine distress.

The month of May brought new orders for tools, seeds, and even cows. Camp commanders told their charges to be ready to go on short notice. Haldimand wrote Sir John Johnson he hoped to visit Sorel and smooth the exodus, and he would like also to go to Cataraqui. But once more the delay in mail from England would detain him at Quebec. So he appointed Sir John to carry out his plans, with page after page of instruction on regulations and procedure and a reminder that the success of the whole venture was now at stake; "The future Happiness of the Loyalists . . .depends so much upon their being distributed not only to the best advantage of the Interest of the Crown but, as much as may be consistent therewith, to their private wishes, & satisfaction, that I feel interested in the event beyond what I am able to express to you." This is the real Haldimand writing, and for all his carping and high military manner he had done a magnificent job, with a generosity which he had little reason to believe would be approved in London.

Sir John took the assignment reluctantly, for he was anxious to be off to England himself to personally plead the loyalist cause. Haldimand offered him the governorship and command of the New Settlements and Johnson turned this aside with the cool suggestion that the governor give the position further thought. "I think it would not be consistent with my Situation in life," Johnson wrote, "to accept the appointment on the footing the present Government of the Upper Posts are held, and which have generally been given to reduced Subalterns." He added that he did not think his officers would apreciate having their future homes determined by drawing location tickets out of a military hat.

One last note on the camp troubles appears in the Mathews-DeLancey correspondence. De Lancey's co-worker, Mr. French, resigned. Mathews advised De Lancey to placate French, - "who is much protected by the General" De Lancey refused, saying he believed much of the trouble at Sorel could be traced to French's cruelty and he had reason to suspect the misappropriation of "cloth and linen" instead for the colonists.

Now it is June, and the people gather at Montreal, Lachine and Coteau du Lac for the long voyage. The big batteaux are manned by sturdy "Canadians." Meagre supplies of pork, flour, army blankets and other essentials, including tents, travelled with the loyalists. Unfortunately no description of their embarkation or voyage survives. Nor is there anything in the official correspondence about the drawing of the land, which took place at Sorel.

Captain Grass and the 186 men, women and children in his party received preferred places in the First Township, named King's Town for George the Third. Some men of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Regiment of New York, and a few outsiders also drew land in the First Township. Major Van Alstine's party went to Township number Three, Adolphustown, named for one of the Kings fifteen children, as were all the other townships of the new settlement.

Jessup's corps went to the Second Township, Sir John Johns's Second Battalion to the third and to part of the fourth. By July 10, Sir John reported he had provided places for 3,776 persons, of whom 1,568 were men. The Grass party as reported on this date numbered 88 men, 33 women, 66 Children.

The settlers had scarcely landed at Cataraqui when orders arrived from England that rations were immediately to be reduced by one-third until May 1. 1785, and for a year after that they were to be reduced two-thirds. Again they prepared a petition to be forwarded to England through General Haldimand. among the signatures of army officers is that of Michael Grass, Captain, The petition asked continuance of the full ration of one pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork, and one pound of flour. The petitioners advised they had no other source of food, no money for food, no time to hunt and fish while they cleared the land and built shelters. Sir John Johnson added his word that reducing rations now would drive many away from the settlement. Haldimand agreed on his own responsibility that full rations must be continued. He also gave tacit approval to Sir John could ignore some of the regulations for drawing lots if some new arrangement would work more amicably. He ordered an inquiry into the disappearance of large quantities of tools. The governor was at last returning to England to enjoy a long postponed leave of absence, but to the day of his departure he was pursued by one cry for help after another from Cataraqui.

Only those receiving their land allotments promptly were able to complete log shelters that winter. The others must be housed. There was endless confusion over the surveys. In the third and fourth townships the number of men exceeded the number of lots; the surplus went down to the first township. There weren't enough tools, and of what use were ploughs without horses? The saw-mill which was to serve all settlers helped only a few because of the lack of roads and water transport and the fact that the latter was hampered by a prevailing west wind.

The cure was concession after concession from Quebec until in the end the long list of government aid was not far from what Michael Grass had originally asked in his petition.

There was another sequel to the Grass petition in 1785 when the commanders of the former loyalist militia, led by Sir John Johnson, sent their own memorial to London, a doucment which must have shattered Haldimand if he ever read it. In plain language it asked that the new settlements be created one district, separate from Quebec, with its own lieutenant-governor and council, and with Cataraqui as"a metropolis." This new province should have its own courts, and the petitioners commented on the absurdity of administering justice from Montreal when there was not even a road to the new settlement.

> "The inhabitants of this territory," the Memorial reads, "conceive with all humility that they have the strongest grounds to hope for such an accustomed jurisdiction as they ask for . . . They were born British subjects and have ever been accustomed to the government and laws of England. It was to restore that government and to be restored to those laws for which from husbandmen they became soldiers animated with the hope that even in the most gloomy aspect of public affairs,etc.

There was equal frankness on the Quebec Act; "They still possess the greatest confidence that by His Majesty's gracious interposition they will be exempted from the burthens of French tenures which however congenial they may be to men born and bred under them would be in the highest degree unacceptable to Englishmen."

This of course was an eloquent and powerful enlargement of the aims of the Grass petition. Sir John won his point at personal cost. Both Haldimand and Dorchester had marked him down as the logical governor of the new territories, but that honor went to John Graves Simcoe.

To return again to Cataraqui and the new townships, which for all the Quebec regulations were never popularly known as seigniories, the people were mustered in October, 1784, for the issuance of rations and supplies. How hard the men had worked in the few short weeks since their arrival is shown in the

339 acres cleared. The total settlement was 1,755 people. Kingston, the first township, had 86½ acres cleared, a population of 210 (93 men, 42 women, 80 children, five servants.) The first muster roll had the names of Abraham, John and Peter Wartman, Barnabas Day, Michael Grass, Mrs. Swartz.

For a few years the settlement barely staved off death from Starvation. Then came a dire crop failure in '87, the year Abraham Wartman died. But four years later the new Constitutional Act gave the needed stimulus. New settlers poured in from the States and from overseas until there was something like a land boom. There was the first trickle of trade in potash, furs, lumber, grain, The settlement turned the corner and by the late 90's the worst hardships had receded.

Both the Grass and Wartman families had land in plenty, though long years passed before the official deeds came. The land boards of the new Judicial districts of Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, Nassau, Hesse, worked diligently and still lagged years behind actual settlement. In the end, the work of the surveyors had to be done all over again, with much disruption of old lines and some hardship to original owners. It was said that in one township the revision resulted in sufficient land for a whole new township.

Michael Grass won his preferred position in lot 25, only to get into trouble because some of his land was needed to complete the townsite. of his 200 acres, he stood to loose 100. Probably in sheer vexation he sold to Captain Murney, the ship builder in 1809. He seemed to have been aware of the discrepancy from the beginning when he examined his eastern boundary, found it faulty, and went to Deputy-Surveyor Kotte who ordered another survey to fill out the lot. When Murney acquired it he applied for his rights according to the Grass patent and then the difficulties over Lot 25 continued. . . It was part of this lot, though, together with part of Rev. John Stuart's lot 24, that in modern times Senator Richardson bought.

Michael Grass drew a total 3.000 acres, of which by 1792 he had received 1.250 acres. Each of his children drew 600 acres. Eva Grass, then, had 600 acres and no doubt her husband Peter Wartman drew at least 200 acres.

Michael Grass died April 25, 1813. There is no record of his wife's death, and no further record of her mother's life after she reached Cataraqui, other than the evidence given by her son in applying for restitution for the New York property. There is also no record of Eva Wartmans death, but Peter Wartman died in 1824.

Note: Correspondence and memorials quoted are from the Haldimand papers in the Dominion Archives.

Items on the settlement on the Upper St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte were transcrived by Brigadier General E. A. Cruikshank, published by the Ontario Historical Society, 1934.

-PEDIGREE CHART OF-

FIRST GREAT GRANDPARENTS | SECOND GREAT GRANDPARENTS

My Father

2 THOMAS ALEXANDER McGINNIS
Born BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Where
Married ELIZABETH A. McGINNIS
Died 18 JUNE 1958
Where KINGSTON

GRANDPARENTS

4 ARTHUR McGINNIS
Born QUEBEC CITY
Married
Died JANE CLARK

JANE CLARK
Born
Died

8
Born
Married NORTH
Died IRELAND

9
NOT U.E.L.
Born
Died

10
Born
Married
Died

11
Born
Died

16
B D
17
B D
18
B D
19
B D
20
B D
21
B D
22
B D
23
B D

Myself

1 JANET ANNE McGINNIS
Born 25 AUGUST 1924
Married
To

START

My Mother

3 ELIZABETH ALICE RICHARDSON
Born 18 JAN. 1887
Where KINGSTON, ONT.
Died 7 DEC. 1948
Where KINGSTON, ONT.

6 HENRY WARTMAN RICHARDSON
Born 1855
Married ALICE FORD
Died 27 OCT. 1918

7 ALICE FORD
Born 3 FEB. 1866
Died 15 JULY 1931

12 JAMES RICHARDSON
Born 8 OCT. 1819
Married Roxanna Day (1842) Susannah Wartman (1849)
Died 15 NOV. 1892

13 Susannah WARTMAN
Born 1831
Died 1915

14
Born
Married
Died

15
Born
Died

24
B D
25
B D
26 HENRY WARTMAN
B 1806 D 1893-4
27 ESTHER DAY
B 1807 D 1884
28
B D
29
B D
30
B D
31
B D

ADDITIONAL GENERATIONS--------to the U.E.Loyalist Ancestor claimed.

THIRD GREAT GRANDPARENTS	FOURTH GREAT GRANDPARENTS	FIFTH GREAT GRANDPARENTS	SIXTH GREAT GRANDPARENTS
No. PETER WARTMAN B 1765 D 1858	No. ABRAHAM WARTMAN B 1735 D 1787	No. B D	No. B D
No. EVA GRASS B 1765 D 1824	No. CHRISTIANA B 1738 D	No. B D	No. B D

S T A R T -(as indicated) with yourself and follow arrows through each generation to claimed eligible ancestor, recording as much of the information asked for in each generation. Minimum requirement is a descent line through one set of Parents in each generation. Should other ancestors be known either through the male or female side of any generation, such information should be shown in appropriate space, if provided, otherwise on separate sheets of letter size (8½ x 11) paper. Male ancestors' numbers are double those of their sons and female ancestors' numbers are one (1) higher than their husbands.

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The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

CHAPTER 146, 4-5, GEORGE V., 1914, 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1914

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS

BAY OF QUINTE ..... BRANCH

Applicant
Mr.Mrs.Miss. MISS JANET ANNE McGINNIS

If married woman, give maiden name

Address 457 KING STREET WEST

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

Profession or Occupation LIBRARIAN

Place of Birth PORTSMOUTH, ONTARIO.

Date 25 AUGUST 1924

Married at

Date

Full name of Husband or Wife

Profession or Occupation

Place of Birth

Date

Place of Burial

Date of Death

CHILDREN -

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY -

LIST YOUR LINEAL DESCENT FROM U.E. LOYALIST ANCESTOR -

		NAMES - (Please type).	BORN Year only	MARRIED Year only	DIED Year only
Parents	F	Elizabeth Alice Richardson	1887	1912	1948
	M	Thomas Alexander McGinnis	1887	1912	1958
Grand Parents	F	Alice Ford	1866	1885	1931
	M	Henry Wartman Richardson	1855	1885	1918
1st G.G Parents	F	Susannah Wartman	1831		1915
	M	James Richardson	1819	1850	1892
2nd "	F	Esther (Hester) Day	1807		1884
	M	Henry Wartman	1806	1829	1883/4
3rd "	F	Eva Grass	1765		1858
	M	Peter Wartman	1765	1786	1824
3rd ~~4th~~ "	F	Polly Hill	1781		1858
	M	Lewis Day	1772		1859
UEL 4th ~~5th~~ "	F	Christianna	1738		
	M	Abraham Wartman	1735		1787
UEL 4th ~~6th~~ "	F	Margaret Swarts			
	M	Michael Grass			1815
UEL 4th ~~7th~~ "	F	Polly Burdell			
	M	Barnabas Day			
UEL 4th ~~8th~~ "	F				
	M	Nazareth Hill			

Descent from U.E. Loyalist Ancestor should be shown in the order of Father and Mother in each generation.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
CHAPTER 146, 4-5, GEORGE V., 1914, 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1914

REQUEST FOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

I am interested in becoming a member of your Association and claim eligibility for membership by right of descent from-

ABRAHAM WARTMAN, MICHAEL GRASS, BARNABAS DAY, NAZARETH HILL
(Name of U.E.Loyalist Ancestor and date and place of settlement in Canada)

who was a resident in America before the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783, and remained loyal to the Crown and settled in British North America after the Revolution.

I understand that the eligibility requirements for the different classes of Membership are as follows;-

U.E. MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO AN APPLICANT WHO CAN PROVIDE PROOF OF LINEAL DESCENT FROM THE ANCESTOR FROM WHOM ELIGIBILITY IS CLAIMED, AND PROOF THAT THE ANCESTOR IS ENTITLED TO BE CONSIDERED A U.E. LOYALIST. AN APPLICANT FOR U.E. MEMBERSHIP MUST OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO AN APPLICANT WHO CAN PROVIDE PROOF OF LINEAL DESCENT FROM A U.E. LOYALIST, BUT WHO CANNOT CLAIM ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO A SPOUSE OF A U.E. OR AFFILIATE MEMBER.

In support of my request for application forms, my descent from the U.E. Loyalist from whom eligibility is claimed (or as many generations as possible, at this time) is shown on the reverse of this form.

Signature. Janet A. McGinnis

Please send Application Forms to;-	Present Fee Structure;-
Name. MRS. MEDA HART, SEC'Y,	Association Application Fee.....
Address. BAY OF QUINE BRANCH U.E.L. ASSOCIATION	Branch Application Fee.....
PICTON, ONTARIO	Association Annual Fee Included with BRANCH ANNUAL FEE
	Branch Annual Fee $13-

PARENTS

FATHER THOMAS ALEXANDER McGINNIS

Place of Birth BELLEVILLE, ONT. Date 9 APRIL 1887

Married at KINGSTON, ONTARIO. Date 1 JANUARY 1912

Residence King Street West KINGSTON, ONT. Profession or Occupation CIVIL ENGINEER

Place of Burial CATARAQUI CEMETERY KINGSTON, ONT. Date of Death 18 JUNE 1958

MOTHER ELIZABETH ALICE RICHARDSON

Place of Birth KINGSTON, ONTARIO. Date 18 JANUARY 1887

Place of Burial CATARAQUI CEMETERY KINGSTON, ONT. Date of Death 7 DECEMBER 1948

CHILDREN - NORAH AILEEN

ARTHUR DAVID

THOMAS ALEXANDER

ELIZABETH ALICE

JANET ANNE

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FAMILY BIBLE AND PERSONAL MEMORY

GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER HENRY WARTMAN RICHARDSON

Place of Birth KINGSTON, ONTARIO. Date 1855

Married at KINGSTON, ONTARIO. Date 14 APRIL 1885

Residence KINGSTON, ONTARIO. Profession or Occupation GRAIN MERCHANT

Place of Burial CATARAQUI CEMETERY KINGSTON, ONT. Date of Death 27 OCTOBER 1918

MOTHER ALICE FORD

Place of Birth Date 1866

Place of Burial CATARAQUI CEMETERY KINGSTON, ONT. Date of Death 1931

CHILDREN - ELIZABETH ALICE, EVA, MABEL, HENRY WARTMAN, ROBERT GEORGE, JOHN BURDETT

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MEMORY FAMILY HANDBOOK

Give reference to source of each Birth, Marriage or Death date. If reference is to unpublished records, applicant should furnish certified or photo copies of same. Statements based on tradition or hearsay cannot be considered as evidence.

THE HISTORY OF THE GRASS FAMILY

Captain Michael Grass was born in Strasburg, Germany. The name is said to have been originally "Kress", the German word for Grass. Were the changes instituted by the old loyalist himself; it must have occurred shortly after his emigration to the Western World; for the name appears under its present form in the power of attorney granted to him by George 3rd, in 1783. During the hostilities that prevailed between Great Britian and France throughout North America, prior to the American Revolution. Michael Grass rendered loyal service to the British Crown, and being captured by the enemy was for some time held as a prisoner of the warat, the French settlement of Cataraqui. He made his escape and fled to what was then the English Province of New York. Soon after Catarqui was captured by the English under Colonel Bradstreet; the garrison was transported to Montreal, and the French Fortress and village of Catarqui ceased to exist. Its admirable location, however, at the source of the River St. Lawrence, could not long escape the attention of the British Government, and it was mainly through the instrumentality of Captain Michael Grass, that the important city of Kingston so intensely loyal to the British Crown arose upon the ruins of his former place of captivity.

It is needless to say that Captain Michael Grass served in the Royal ranks during the American Revolution; his sash and sabre with its massive handle of solid silver are still cherished heirlooms among his Descendants.

In 1783 began that remarkable movement in North American history known as the United Empire Loyalists movements from the United States to Canada. Many of the intrepid patriots sailed from the Atlantic seaboard to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and, thence, a considerable number made their way to what is now the Province of ONTARIO.

It seemed to the British authorities desirable to direct this movement towards founding a colony at the head waters of the River St. Lawrence, and Michael Grass, on account of his keen intelligence, his proven loyalty, and his familiarity with this part of the country gained during and prior to his captivity, was frequently consulted by the General in Command and eventually placed at the head of Loyalists, who in several ships, and under convoy of a British Man-of-War, made their way from Mew York to Sorel. Hence a detachment under the command of Captain Grass penetrated to Collins Bay. Finding the sail west of the Bay to be rocky, he is said to have declared that he had come too far to settle on a rock. However this may be, he picked upon the present township of Kingston, and returned with his companions for the winter to Sorel. He assisted in the surveys, running himself the base line for the Township of Kingston. Under the power of Attorney, issued to him by His Majesty King George the 3rd, he drew the land for the Loyalists, their sons and their daughters. His own patenets embraced one-third of the present city of Kingston.

He strongly recommended the creation of a separate province to the west of Quebec, and cordially welcomed the establishment of Upper Canada, with the seat of Government at First Town or Kingston, as it began to be called by the time that Governor Simcoe arrived and began to organize what is now the Province of Ontario.

Captain Grass bestirs himself to promote the growth and prosperity of the new capital; and the present market site of the Court House and the Macdonald Park were presented by him by deed of gift to the city of Kingston. To this day, worthily perpetuate his memory. He died on April 25th, 1813, having lived to see a flourishing city of which he was the foremost citizen, arise upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. That he was not unmindful of the great

work that he accomplished is evidenced by the following extract from a letter written by him two years before his death:

"Seven and twenty years have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Catarqui. In that space of time how many changes have taken place. How many of the seats of my associates are now vacant. Yes, seven and twenty years ago scarce the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate to the vast forests that circled its shores. Even on the spot now covered with the statley edifices were to be seen, only the bark thached wigwam of the savage or the newly erected tent of the hardy loyalists. That when the ear heard me it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign and high in the confidence of my fellow subjects. I led the Loyal band. I pointed to them the site of their future metropolis and gained for persecuted principals, a sanctuary, for myself and followers, a home."

Truly it may be said that Captain Michael Grass was the founder of Kingston; the first citizen of the Bay of Quinte. His descendants in the table annexed. Many of them scattered, but among them are to be found some of the most substantial and prominent citizens of Ontario, who cherish with commendable pride the tradition of their distinguished ancestry.

Peter Grass, son of the Pioneer, married Esther, daughter of Major John Everett. She is said to have been the first white child to be born in Kingston. They had several children, their eldest son and child being Robert Everett Grass, who married first Nancy Purdy of the old and well known Purdy family, the second Mrs Hagerman, whose maiden name was Gaitrey Ketcheson and whose adventures as a young child lost for eleven days in the forest, has long been a favorite tradition of the Bay of Quinte.

Daniel Grass, who was the first son of Captain Michael Grass by his first wife Mary Ann, left the family at Collin's Bay never to return. The second wife of Captain Michael Grass was Margaret Swartz, the mother of two boys and three girls.

Ruliff Grass, son of Robert Everett Grass and Nancy Purdy his wife, and great grandson of Captain Michael Grass, was educated at the Stirling High School and at Victoria College. He engaged for some twenty years in mercantile business at Frankfort, and then became and still is, largely interested in dredging business for the Canadian Government. He now resides in Toronto, where he is a leading citizen and recognized as a power in the financial world, being Vice-President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, director of the Ontario Bank, etc. Mrs Grass owns the sword and sash worn by his famous ancestor, Captain Michael Grass, and is thoroughly versed in the early history of Ontario. Since the death of Mr. Ruliff Grass, his son Robert Everett Grass now owns the sash and sabre. Mr Robert Everett Grass, who is a prominent lawyer in the city of Toronto, has one daughter and two sons.

Eva Grass, daughter of the pioneer, married Peter Wartman. The Wartmans together with the Days, the Herchmeres, the Purdy's, the Everetts and the Grasses, are reckoned among the very first of the United Empire Loyalists. Peter Wartman drew lands upon the Lake Shore, and the Royal patent confirming his title is now in possession of his Grandson, Henry Richardson. His possessions however, had long antedated the receipt of this document. Indeed, the Wartman family have held lands granted by the Crown since 1784; lands that at no time during these one hundred and twenty years have been incumbered for a single dollar.

Peter Wartman, son of Henry Wartman, married Hester Burdett Day. They had eight children; their daughter, Suzanna, became the wife of James Richardson, a leading citizen of Kingston, whose large business since decease is carried on by his sons, George and Henry. Another very distinguished representative and descent of Captain Michael, is E. J. B. Pense, M.L.A., editor and propriétor of the British Whig, Kingston. He is equally prominent in the political, newspaper and business world, and enjoys withal, a high degree of well-merited popularity.

MICHAEL GRASS

The Children and Grandchildren

1. Peter Grass, married Esther, daughter of Major John Everett (the first white woman born in Kingston), settled Lake Shore.
Issue (1) Robert (2) Henry (3) Daniel (4) Lewis (5) John (6) Jane (7) Charles.

2. John Grass, married Polly Snook, settled Lake Shore.
Issue (1) Michael (2) Peter (3) Henry (4) Tunis (5) John (6) Lewis (7) Peggy (8) Elizabeth (9) Hannah (10) William.

3. Daniel Grass, returned to the United States and lost all trace of him and his descendants.

4. Eva Grass married Peter Wartman.
Issue (1) Daniel (2) Peter (3) Eva (4) Margaret (5) Elizabeth (6) Katherine (7) Mary (8) Suzanna (9) Henry.

5. Kate Grass married Thomas Graham, settled near Portsmouth.
Issue (1) George (2) Henry (3) Edward (4) a daughter (5) Ann, married Joel Sturgess.

6. Polly Grass, married Captain Samson.

The Grandchildren and Issue.

See 1 - The Peter Grass Branch.
(1) Robert Everett Grass married 1st Nancy Purdy and 2nd Mrs Gaitrey Hagerman (nee Ketcheson), settled Sidney. Issue by 1st (a) Peter Grass, married Annie Bonisteel (b) Deborah Grass married Dr. Boulton, M.P., settled Stirling; (c) Ester Ann Grass married Dr. Demorest, settled Stirling (d) Ruliff Grass married 1st Miss Rowe, 2nd Sarah Rankin (nee Jones) settled Frankfort, finally Toronto. Issue by 1st, John Everett and Florence Lillian (both deceased), 2nd Robert Everett, born Trenton, Ontario, May 20th, 1890, now resides in Toronto. Married Gladys Macdonald Hamilton, born Seaforth, Ontario, October 12th, 1890. Issue (a) Sally Hamilton Grass born August 10th, 1917, married G. O. G. Phibbs Issue Douglas, born 1943, Ian Robert born 1952. (b) William Hamilton Grass, born March 8th, 1919, married Mary S. Cottee Issue Michael born 1947, Jennifer born 1951. (c) Ruliff Grass, born August 10th, 1921, married Katharine Cochran Issue David, born 1951.

2. Henry Grass married Evaline Marsh settled Sidney. Issue (a) Peter, married and had three children (b) Charles, married Lulu Ostrom. Issue Charles, Daniel, Eva, Ellen, Ester, Jane, Mary E, Janiel and John.

3. Daniel Grass married Nancy McGwinni, settled Township of Kingston. Issue (a) Esther, deceased (b) Michael unmarried (c) Peter, married Ella Rundell, settled near Collin's Bay.

4. Arthur Lewis Grass married 1st Harriet Cowle and 2nd Mrs. Cowle a widow, settled Whitby. Issue by 1st, (a) Thomas H. (b) Esther (c) Thomasina (d) Peter (e) Charles (f) Arthur Everett, born 1880, married Mary Elizabeth Stabback, 1904. Issue Everett Charles, born 1905, died 1934. Alice Muriel, born 1910, Lewis Howard, born 1917 married Elsa Bowman 1939, issue Carl Arthur born 1941, Barbara Dianne, born 1942. Alice Muriel, married Malcolm Kenneth Fraser, 1930, issue Ian Douglas, born 1938. (g) Alice Elizabeth born 1876, married Samuel Tink D.D. Issue Edmund Lewis, Samuel Everett, Alice Muriel, Edmund Lewis married Hester Hyler issue Nancy, Samuel Everett married Marion issue Joanne, Robert Everett, Alice Muriel married Paul Herncane, no issue.

5. John Grass married Margaret Patterson, settled Kingston. Issue (a) Margaret (b) Frances P. (c) Helena (d) George (e) Albert E. (f) Robert (g) Emma.
Issue (Charles) (George) (Esther) (Thomas) (Peter) (Ella) (Thomas)

6. 1 Jane Grass married John Wartman, settled Township Kingston.
Charles Marshall Martin & U married 1884 - issue Arthur Cassie Will

7. Charles Grass, married Isabel Graham, settled front of Kingston.

See 2 - The John Grass Branch.
(1) Michael Grass drowned in Mississippi.

(2) Peter Grass killed in action in Crimea.

(3) Henry Grass

(4) Tunis Grass went to Australia.

(5) John Grass married Charlotte Wartman, settled Front of Kingston. Issue (a) Sidney M.D., married Annie Livingston, settled Windsor. (b) Horace (c) John C. (d) Mary (e) Herchemer (f) Lewis.

(6) Louis Grass married Miss Quintell, settled near Collin's Bay.

(7) Peggy Grass married Mr. Tobins, settled Richmond.

(8) Elizabeth Grass married James Pence, settled Kingston. Issue (a) Michael Lorenzo Pence married Harriet Grace Barker, issue - James P. Pense, P.O. Kingston, married 1st Edith Bairrows, 2nd Elizabeth Wilton, issue - Elizabeth married Colonel Gordon, settled Montreal, issue - Kathleen married Arthur Cunningham, Barr. Kingston, Elizabeth, Laura and Helen. Edward J. Barker Pense M.L.A. married 1st Cornelia Marcia Vaughan, 2nd Elizabeth Haines, Hamilton, issue - Arthur Vaughan and Edward H. (Graduate of Kingston School of Mines and Queen's University, now on Georgian Bay survey). Edith Grace, Emma, Florence, Elizabeth Evelyn and Marjorie Adelaide. (b) John Grass Psnse married Marcia Panton, settled Kingston and Toronto. (c) Marshall Pense settled U.S. (d) Catharine Pense, settled Collin's Bay, died unmarried. (e) Charles Pense settled Kingston and finally Owen Sound (f) Alfred Pense settled Collin's Bay.

(9) Hannah Grass married 1st James Lossee and 2nd Lawrence Herchemer.

(10) William Grass married and settled Rochester.

See 4 - Eva Grass Wartman Branch
(1) Daniel Wartman married Mary Day, settled front of Frontenac.

(2) Peter Wartman married Rhoda Sliebley, settled front of Frontenac.

(3) Elizabeth Wartman married Joseph Merritt, settled Sidney. See Merritt Families.

(4) Kathleen Wartman married John Cavilier, settled Belleville.

(5) Eva Wartman married Mr. Wright, settled U.S.

(6) Margaret Wartman married Mr. Holgate, settled near Port Hope.

(7) Mary Wartman married John Coon, settled Sidney.

(8) Henry Wartman married Hester B. Bay, settled front of Frontenac. Issue (a) Henry Wartman married Anna Gibson, settled old homestead. Issue Alex, Harold and Arthur. (b) Mary Wartman married Wm Gould, settled Holmesville, Ont. Issue Harriett married Dr. Wm Anglin, settled Kingston; Mabel married Benton Ward, settled N.Y. Issue Elizabeth, George, William, Henry. (c) Harriet Wartman married Rev. E.S. Shorey, Methodist Minister, settled Sydenham Issue Edwin Gould M.D., settled Honolulu, Sidney, Lewis and Susanna. (d) Hester Amanda Wartman married B.B. Brewer Dentist, San Francisco Issue Florence E. and William. (e) Mathew Wartman married and died in West Indies without issue. (f) Susanna Wartman married James Richardson, settled Kingston Issue George, Richardson married Agnes McCoslin of Aylmer, Ont, settled Kingston Issue Agnes, Kathleen, James and George and Henry Richardson married Alice Ford, settled Kingston Issue Elizabeth, Eva, Mabel, Henry, Robert and John Burdett. (g) Lewis Wartman (h) Calvin Wartman died unmarried.

(9) Susanna Married Calvin Day, settled front of Frontenac, issue (a) Peter (b) Calvin.

St. George's Anglican Church, Schenectady.
1773, 23 Oct. John bapt., son of Mrs. Grass.
1774. Feb 11 Mr. Grass' wench Phillis delivered of a boy

FIRST GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER JAMES RICHARDSON

Place of Birth — Date 1819

Married at — Date 1850

Residence KINGSTON, ONTARIO. — Profession or Occupation MERCHANT

Place of Burial CATARAQUI CEMETERY — Date of Death 1892

MOTHER SUSANNAH WARTMAN

Place of Birth KINGSTON, ONTARIO. — Date 1831

Place of Burial KINGSTON, ONTARIO. — Date of Death 26 MAY 1915

CHILDREN - GEORGE A. HENRY WARTMAN

SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

SECOND GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER HENRY WARTMAN

Place of Birth — Date 1806

Married at KINGSTON, ONTARIO. — Date 1829

Residence — Profession or Occupation

Place of Burial — Date of Death 1883/4

MOTHER ESTHER (HESTER) DAY

Place of Birth — Date 1807

Place of Burial — Date of Death 1884

CHILDREN - HENRY, MARY, HARRIET, HESTER A. MATTHEW, SUSANNAH LEWIS, CALVIN

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - See attached Genealogy. Cemetery Records, Cataraqui, Ont.

Where reference is to a published source, include the page number, title, Author and volume number.

THIRD GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER PETER WARTMAN

Place of Birth

Married at — Date 1765

Residence — Date 1786

Place of Burial — Profession or Occupation

MOTHER EVA GRASS — Date of Death 1824

Place of Birth

Place of Burial — Date 1765

CHILDREN - MARGARET, MARY, CATHERINE, ELIZABETH, JOHN, DANIEL, PETER, SUSANNAH, MICHAEL HENRY, JOSEPH — Date of Death 1858

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - See attached Genealogy
Cemetery Records, Cataraqui, Ont.

~~FOURTH~~ THIRD GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER LEWIS DAY

Place of Birth

Married at — Date 1772

Residence — Date

Place of Burial — Profession or Occupation

MOTHER POLLY HILL — Date of Death 1859

Place of Birth

Place of Burial — Date 1781

CHILDREN - — Date of Death 1858

SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

Show dates as day, month & year (viz 7 Feb 1970), and when naming places, be as detailed as possible.

~~FOURTH~~
~~XXXXXX~~ GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER ABRAHAM WARTMAN

Place of Birth — Date 1735

Married at — Date

Residence — Profession or Occupation

Place of Burial — Date of Death 1787

MOTHER CHRISTIANNA

Place of Birth — Date 1738

Place of Burial — Date of Death

CHILDREN - SUSANNAH, JERUSHA, BARTHOLDT, PETER, JOHN, CHRISTIANNA, HORACE, BARNABAS

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - See attached Genealogy. Cemetery Records, Cataraqui, Ont.

~~FOURTH~~
~~XXXXXX~~ GREAT GRAND-PARENTS

FATHER MICHAEL GRASS

Place of Birth — Date

Married at — Date

Residence — Profession or Occupation

Place of Burial — Date of Death 1815

MOTHER MARGARET SWARTS

Place of Birth — Date

Place of Burial — Date of Death

CHILDREN - PETER, JOHN, DANIEL, EVA, CATHERINE, POLLY

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - See attached Genealogy. Cemetery Records, Cataraqui, Ont.

The reverse of this page can be used for additional generations of Ancestors or for information of multiple marriages and issue, make reference back to generation concerned, such as "1st Great Gd Fathers 2nd marriage". Repeat information of Ancestor marrying for 2nd time and add information of new spouse and any of their issue.

FOURTH

FATHER BARNABAS DAY

Place of Birth — Date

Married at — Date

Residence — Profession or Occupation

Place of Burial — Date of Death

MOTHER POLLY BURDELL

Place of Birth — Date

Place of Burial — Date of Death

CHILDREN -

SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

FOURTH

FATHER NAZARETH HILL

Place of Birth — Date

Married at — Date

Residence — Profession or Occupation

Place of Burial — Date of Death

MOTHER

Place of Birth — Date

Place of Burial — Date of Death

CHILDREN -

SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

The sections used on this page should indicate what use is being made of them, such as, "Seventh Great-Grand-Parents" or "First Great Grand-Father's Second Marriage", or such other use as may be required.

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

List sources of information and use numbers to refer to particular item on application form.

There is a limit to the space which can be provided on this application form, and for such information as births, marriages and deaths of children, grand-children etc. who do not appear in the direct line of descent of the Applicant. This information however is important to the general family history and we would be pleased to receive such additional information on separate sheets of letter size paper to be included with your file. Maybe some of your descendants a couple of generations in the future will be glad of this information.

A copy of the approved application will be filed in the Archives at the Dominion Headquarters and will become a permanent historical record of the Association.

U.E. MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO AN APPLICANT WHO CAN PROVIDE PROOF OF LINEAL DESCENT FROM THE ANCESTOR FROM WHOM ELIGIBILITY IS CLAIMED, AND PROOF THAT THE ANCESTOR IS ENTITLED TO BE CONSIDERED A U.E. LOYALIST. AN APPLICANT FOR U.E. MEMBERSHIP MUST OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO AN APPLICANT WHO CAN PROVIDE PROOF OF LINEAL DESCENT FROM A U.E. LOYALIST, BUT WHO CANNOT CLAIM ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP MAY BE GRANTED TO A SPOUSE OF A U.E. OR AFFILIATE MEMBER.

Have any of your relatives been members of the Association? If so, give name, relationship, Branch and approximate date.

NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE

Have you at any time made application to any other Branch of the Association? If so, give date and Branch.

NO

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. (Applicants for U.E. Membership)

I JANET ANNE McGINNIS do swear (or affirm) to remain loyal and give true allegiance to HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND.

Signature Janet Anne McGinnis

AFFIDAVIT. (All applicants)

I JANET ANNE McGINNIS do swear (or affirm) that the statements as set forth in this applications are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date 27 November 1973. Signature Janet Anne McGinnis

PROPOSED BY - (1) Proposer's Signature .....

Proposer's Name (print) Mrs. Crawford (Gwen) Smith

(2) Proposer's Signature H C Burleigh

Proposer's Name (print) Dr. H. C. Burleigh

(for office use only)

BRANCH GENEALOGIST'S RECOMMENDATION .....

Signature .....

Name (print) ..... Date .....

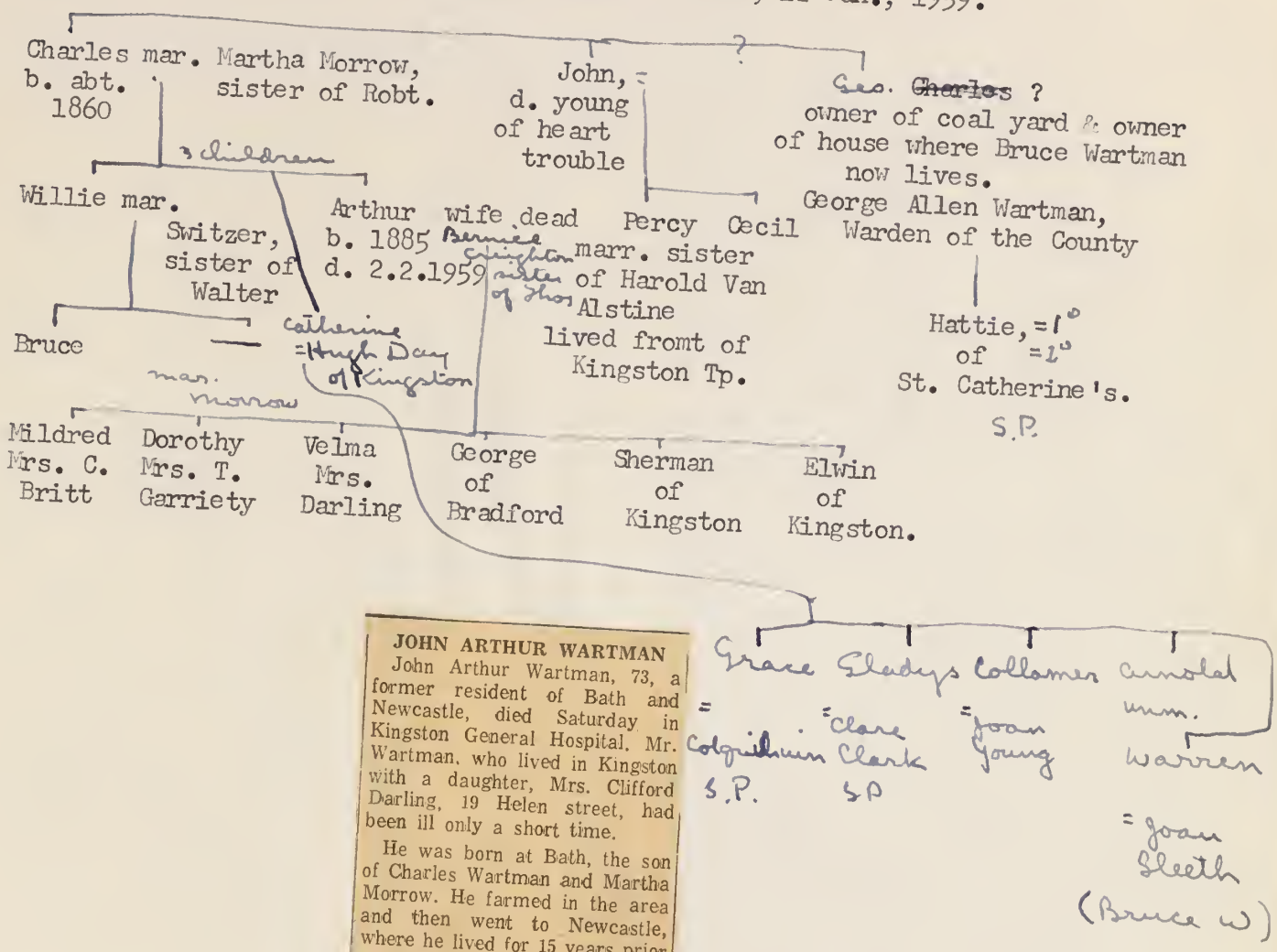
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION .....

Dominion Genealogist's Signature .....

Name (print) ..... Date .....

WARTMAN.

Chart, as recorded by Thomas Craven, 12 Jan., 1959.



JOHN ARTHUR WARTMAN

John Arthur Wartman, 73, a former resident of Bath and Newcastle, died Saturday in Kingston General Hospital. Mr. Wartman, who lived in Kingston with a daughter, Mrs. Clifford Darling, 19 Helen street, had been ill only a short time.

He was born at Bath, the son of Charles Wartman and Martha Morrow. He farmed in the area and then went to Newcastle, where he lived for 15 years prior to coming to Kingston two years ago. He was a cabinet-maker in later life. He was a member of the United Church and had been a member of the Orange Lodge in Bath.

Mr. Wartman, who was predeceased by his wife, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. C. Brett (Mildred), Mrs. T. Garriety (Dorothy) and Mrs. Darling (Velma); and three sons, George, Sherman and Elwin. All the children live in Kingston except George, who resides in Bradford. 4 Feb 1959